Food and Agriculture
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GLOBAL FOREST PRODUCTS

FACTS AND FIGURES

2024

**INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD | SAWNWOOD|
WOOD-BASED PANELS | FIBRE FURNISH |
PAPER AND PAPERBOARD | WOOD FUEL, CHARCOAL
AND PELLETS | EXPORT AND IMPORT VALUE
OF WOOD AND PAPER PRODUCTS AND
NON-WOOD FOREST PRODUCTS**

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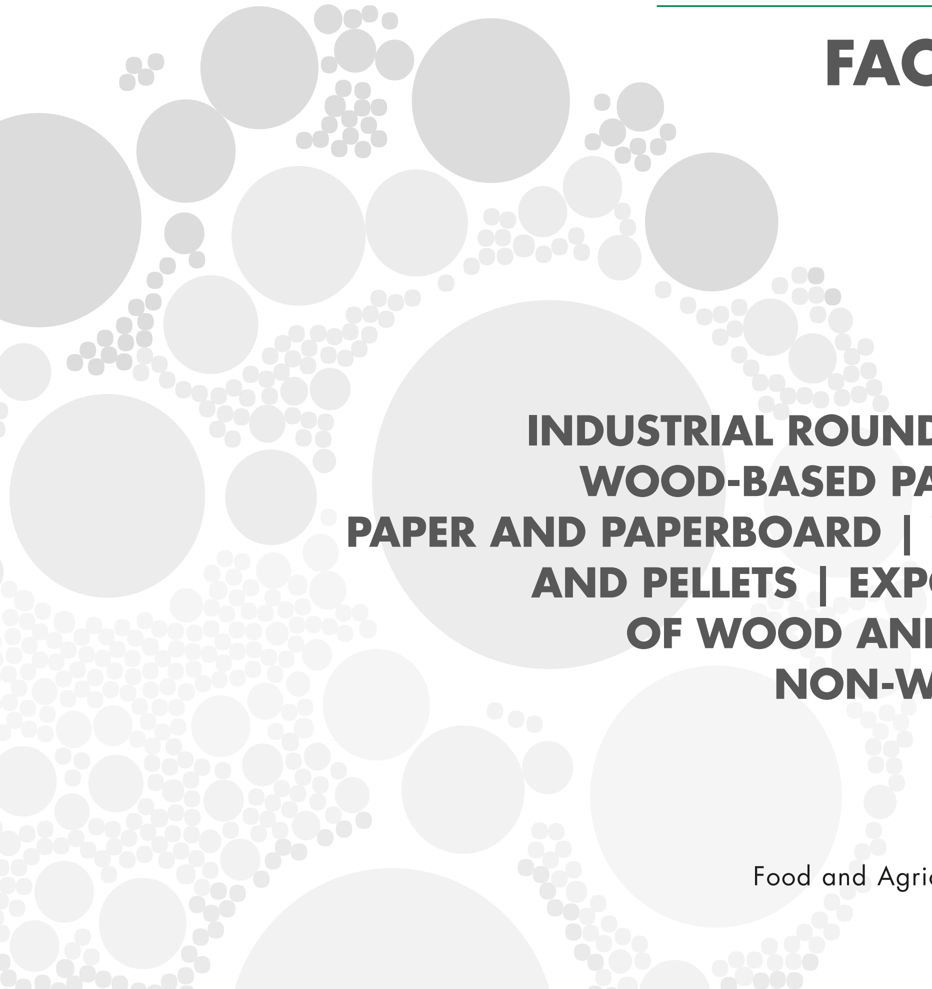
FACTS AND FIGURES

2024



INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD | SAWNWOOD| WOOD-BASED PANELS | FIBRE FURNISH | PAPER AND PAPERBOARD | WOOD FUEL, CHARCOAL AND PELLETS | EXPORT AND IMPORT VALUE OF WOOD AND PAPER PRODUCTS AND NON-WOOD FOREST PRODUCTS

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FOREWORD

Forest product statistics from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) present figures for the production and trade (quantity and value) of forest products, covering 77 product categories, 27 product groups, and over 245 countries and territories. Final statistics are released at the end of each year and can be found online in the FAOSTAT – Forestry production and trade database from December. This online database archives data from 1961. Data series back to 1947 are available through the Yearbook of Forest Products.

These statistics are provided by countries through an annual survey (Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire) conducted by FAO in partnership with the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), the Statistical Office of the European Union (Eurostat) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE). This partnership is formalized through the Intersecretariat Working Group on Forest Sector Statistics, which has been meeting since 1994 to facilitate cooperative data collection and management and to minimize the reporting burden to countries.

This publication presents highlights and recent trends in data for total trade value and for each of the main product groups. It concludes with a short summary of recent changes or improvements in FAO's work on forest product statistics.

KEY FINDINGS 2020–2024

- After a steep decline of 14 percent in 2023, global international trade in wood and paper products stabilized in 2024. Exports increased by USD 7 billion (just 1.4 percent) to USD 486 billion. Still, this level of international trade surpassed all levels observed before 2021. Export of non-wood forest products also increased, reaching USD 25 billion in 2024, with latexes accounting for the majority of recorded trade.

- Global production and trade of most major wood-based products recorded slight increases. In 2024, increases in production of the main wood-based product groups ranged from 2 percent (industrial roundwood, wood pellets and wood pulp) to between 4 percent and 5 percent (wood-based panels, paper and paperboard). Only sawnwood remained unchanged in 2024.

- Global industrial roundwood removals increased by 2 percent to 1.96 billion m^3 in 2024. Global trade decreased by 1 percent to 96 million m^3 (its lowest level since 2009), of which 38 percent was imported by China.

- Sawnwood production in 2024 decreased in Northern America only (by 2 percent), while it remained stable in Europe and the Asia-Pacific and increased by 2 percent in Latin America and the Caribbean. Both production and trade recorded zero change in 2024.

- Global production of wood-based panels grew for the second consecutive year in 2024, by 5 percent to 393 million m^3, expanding in all five regions. Trade in wood-based panels also grew by 6 percent to 90 million m^3.

- Global production of wood pulp increased by 3 percent to reach 189 million tonnes in 2024. Trade in wood pulp increased by 2 percent to reach a record level of 73 million tonnes. Most of the increased supply of wood pulp to international markets came from Brazil, Chile and Uruguay from 2020 to 2024. Global consumption of recovered paper increased by 1 percent to 243 million tonnes in 2024.

- In 2024, paper production rebounded by growing by 4 percent to 423 million tonnes, repeating the record level reached in 2021. Production of graphic papers increased by just 1 percent (after falling two consecutive years) and other paper grades grew by 5 percent to the highest-ever production level in 2024. World trade jumped by 7 percent to 112 million tonnes.

- China, by far the largest producer and consumer of wood-based panels and paper, has grown in importance as both a producer and consumer of forest products. China is also highly important in international trade of forest products, being the world's largest net exporter of wood and paper products (it overtook Canada in 2024) and the largest importer of industrial roundwood, sawnwood and wood pulp, as well as the world's largest exporter of wood-based panels. Paper and panel production and consumption continued to grow in China in contrast to the downward trend in most other countries.

- Wood pellet production has increased dramatically in the last decades, mainly owing to demand generated from bioenergy targets set by European countries, Japan and the Republic of Korea. However, growth paused for the first time in 2023, recording a drop in production of 1 percent and in trade of 5 percent. In 2024, global production of wood pellets reached 48 million tonnes (the level of 2022), of which almost two-thirds (31 million tonnes) was traded internationally. Europe and Northern America accounted for most of the global production (47 percent and 28 percent respectively), yet the production share of the Asia-Pacific region increased from 14 percent in 2020 to 22 percent in 2024. Europe accounted for 70 percent and the Asia-Pacific region for another 28 percent of global wood pellet consumption in 2024.

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INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD

Industrial roundwood is all roundwood used for any purpose other than energy. It comprises pulpwood, sawlogs and veneer logs, and other industrial roundwood (e.g. roundwood used for fence posts and telephone or electricity poles). This product group is also divided into roundwood from coniferous and non-coniferous species.

Global industrial roundwood removals amounted to 1.96 billion m^3 in 2024. This is an increase of 2.0 percent compared with 2023 (1.92 billion m^3) and a decrease of 1.4 percent compared with the level in 2020 (**FIGURE 1A**).

In 2024, removals in each region were as follows: Europe (including the Russian Federation) – 591 million m^3 (30 percent); Asia-Pacific – 545 million m^3 (28 percent); Northern America (United States of America and Canada) – 434 million m^3 (22 percent); Latin America and the Caribbean – 307 million m^3 (16 percent); and Africa – 79 million m^3 (4 percent).

Removals increased in Latin America and the Caribbean (by 21 percent from 2020 to 2024), the Asia-Pacific region (6 percent) and Africa (2 percent), while in both Europe and Northern America removals decreased over the same period by 6 percent and 15 percent respectively.

In 2024, global trade in industrial roundwood amounted to 96 million m^3 (equal to about 5 percent of removals). Trends in total trade and net trade over the observed period showed stability from 2020 to 2021 followed by a decrease of 17 percent in 2022, a further 15 percent decrease in 2023 and no change in 2024 (**FIGURE 1B**). At a regional level, the Asia-Pacific region was a net importer of industrial roundwood, and all other regions were net exporters. In 2024, net imports of 20 million m^3 accounted for about 3 percent of consumption in the Asia-Pacific region (it halved from 7 percent in 2020). Northern America and Latin America and the Caribbean

FIGURE 1A
INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS

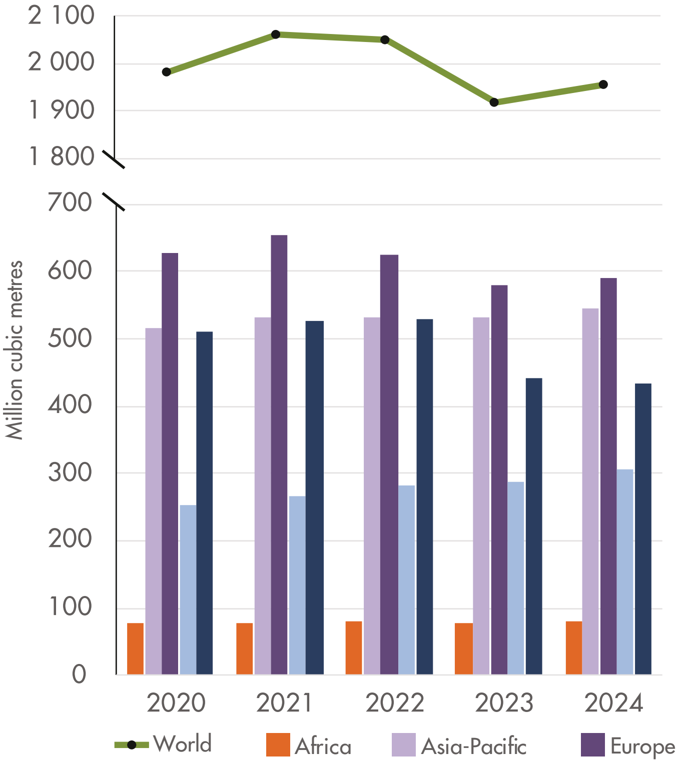

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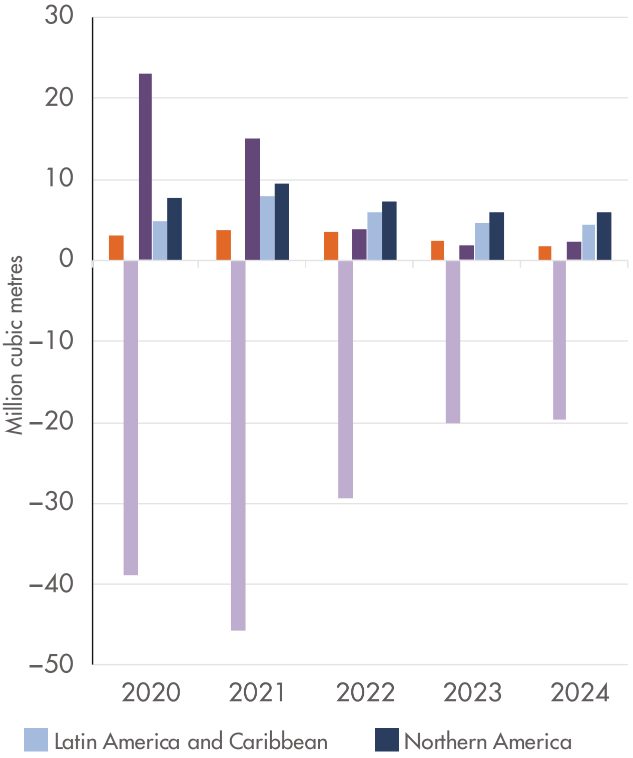
FIGURE 1B
INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD NET TRADE



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were the main net exporters of industrial roundwood, with net exports in 2024 of 6 million m³ and 4 million m³ respectively. Europe's net exports declined from 23 million m³ in 2020 to just 2 million m³ in 2024.

At the country level, the five largest producers of industrial roundwood are Brazil, Canada, China, the Russian Federation and the United States of America (**FIGURE 2A**). Together, these countries produced 1.02 billion m³ in 2024, or 52 percent of total global removals. The United States of America is by far the largest producer in the world (319 million m³ in 2024); removals decreased by 2 percent in 2024. Removals in Canada were unchanged, while Brazil, China and the Russian Federation had 9 percent, 8 percent and 4 percent increases respectively in 2024. Brazil overtook the Russian Federation to become the second largest producer of industrial roundwood in 2024.

Compared with other forest products, exports of industrial roundwood are relatively small and only 20 to 25 countries export more than 1 million m³ each year. Combined, the five largest exporters accounted for 43 million m³, or 47 percent of all exports in 2024 (**FIGURE 2B**). New Zealand remained by far the largest exporter of industrial roundwood in 2024 (4 percent decrease from 2023). Other major exporters are Germany, the United States of America, Norway and Latvia, which overtook Czechia to become the fifth largest exporter in 2024. Exports from all these four countries combined increased by 3 percent in 2024. The Russian Federation, which was the second largest exporter until 2021, dropped from the top exporter list after introducing log export restrictions in 2022.

Owing to the relatively small volumes of international trade in industrial roundwood, the five largest producers are also the five largest consumers. The United States of America is by far the largest consumer (319 million m³ in 2024), where consumption decreased by 2 percent. China is the second largest consumer (229 million m³ in 2024), with a 6 percent increase in 2024. Since 2023, Brazil became third largest reaching 201 million m³ in 2024 (**FIGURE 3A**), followed by the Russian Federation and Canada. Since 2020, consumption has grown by 29 percent in Brazil, remained flat in China and the Russian Federation, while in the United States of America and Canada consumption declined by 13 percent and 18 percent respectively.

China's imports reached 36 million m³ in 2024, about 16 percent of consumption (**FIGURE 3B**). A large share of these imports come from New Zealand. Since 2021, China's imports have been declining every year (down by 43 percent between 2021 and 2024). After China, other major importers of industrial roundwood are Sweden (overtook Austria in 2024), Austria, India (overtook Germany in 2024) and Germany.

FIGURE 2A
INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS

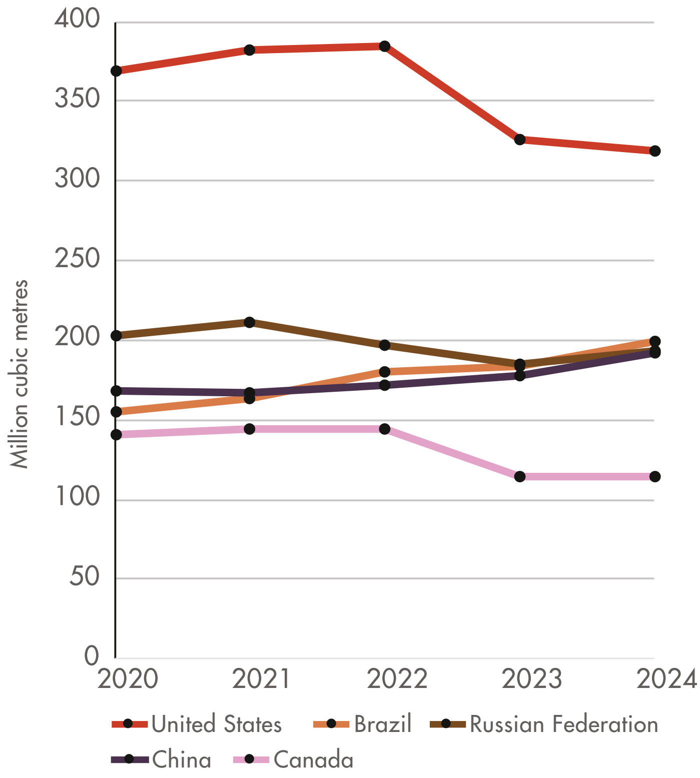

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FIGURE 2B
INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD EXPORTS

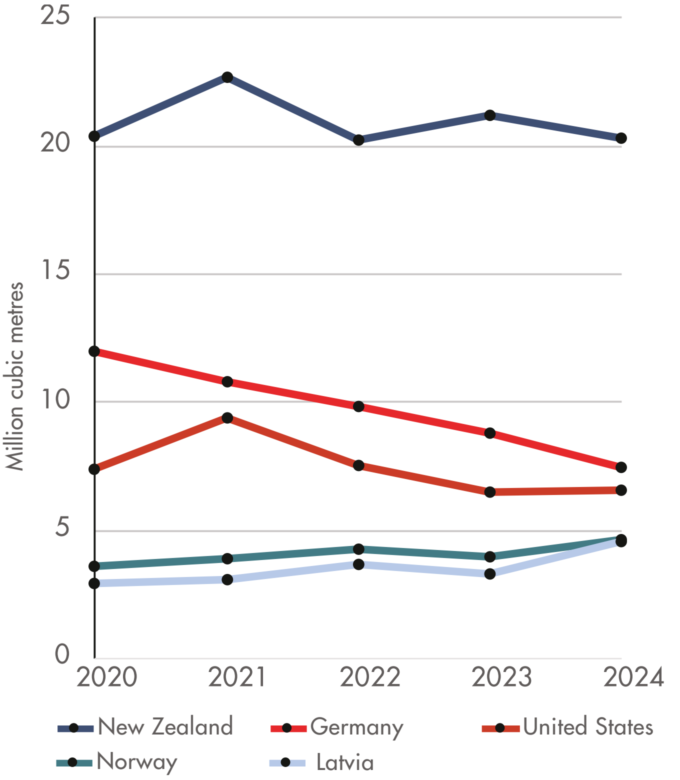

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FIGURE 3A
INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD CONSUMPTION

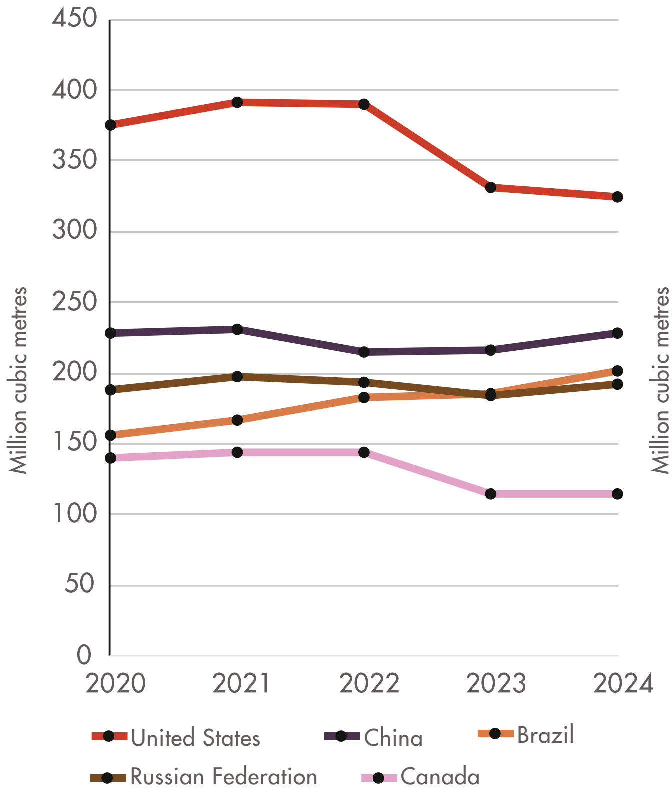

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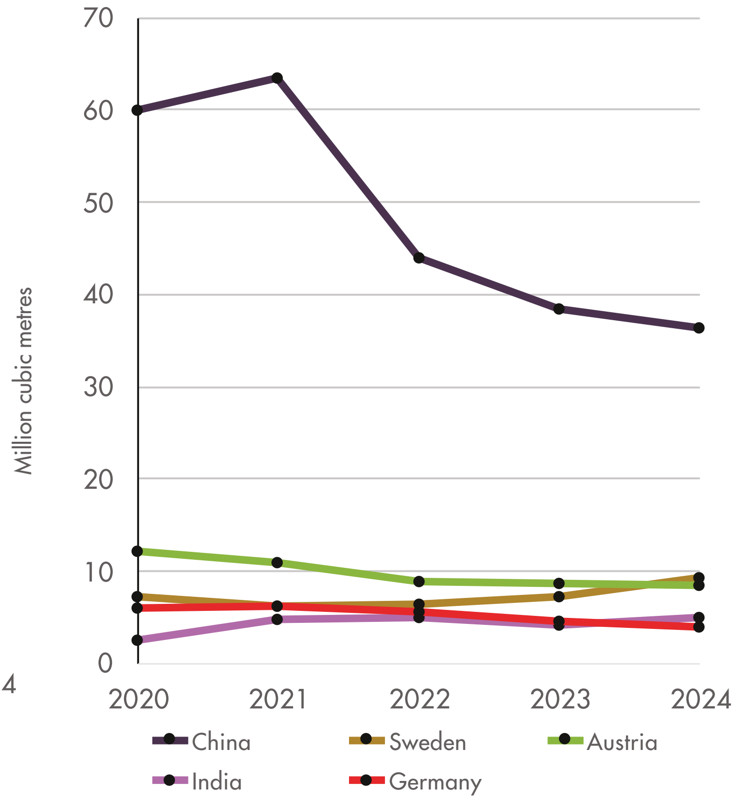
FIGURE 3B
INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD IMPORTS



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SAWNWOOD

Sawnwood encompasses planks, sleepers (cross-ties), beams, joists, boards, rafters, scantlings, laths, boxboards, "lumber", and a range of other manufactured timber products. FAO statistics subdivide this category into coniferous and non- coniferous sawnwood.

In 2024, global sawnwood production totalled 445 million m³, almost the same as in 2023 (446 million m³) and 8 percent lower than in 2020 (482 million m³). **FIGURE 4A** shows that sawnwood production, after reaching record levels in 2021 and decline in the following two years, stabilized in 2024. No change in production was recorded in Africa, the Asia-Pacific and Europe; production increased by 2 percent in Latin America and the Caribbean while it decreased by 2 percent in Northern America in 2024. The latest regional production figures for 2024 are as follows: Europe – 156 million m³ (35 percent); Asia-Pacific – 134 million m³ (30 percent); Northern America – 111 million m³ (25 percent); Latin America and the Caribbean – 32 million m³ (7 percent); and Africa – 12 million m³ (3 percent).

Global trade in sawnwood amounted to 128 million m³ (equal to 29 percent of production) in 2024 and, like production, has followed the same trends as production from 2020 to 2024. Net trade among the five regions decreased consistently during the observed period (**FIGURE 4B**).

The two main importing regions for sawnwood are Africa and the Asia-Pacific, with net imports of 3 million m³ and 44 million m³ respectively in 2024. Europe is the main exporting region, with net exports of 45 million m³, while Latin America and the Caribbean and Northern America are minor net exporters, totalling 3 million m³ and 2 million m³ respectively in 2024.

FIGURE 4A
SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION

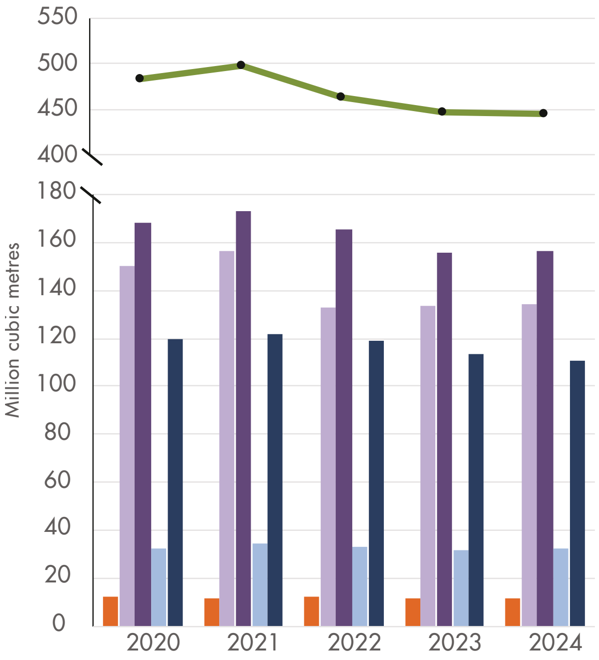

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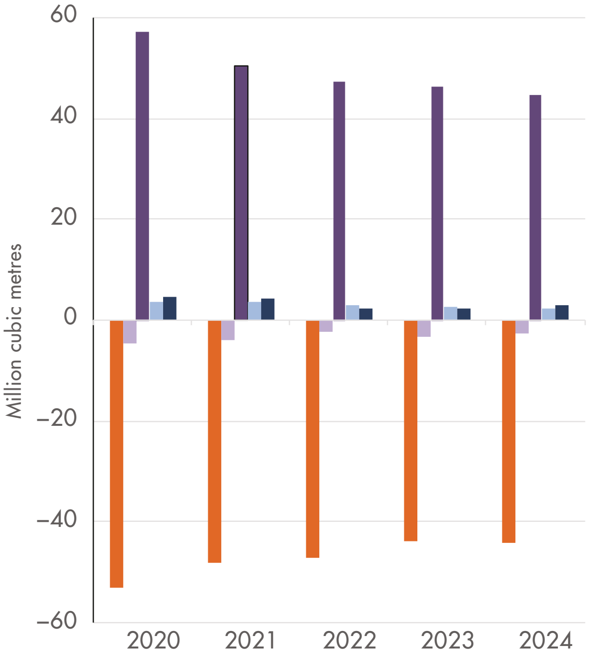
FIGURE 4B
SAWNWOOD NET TRADE



Source: FAO. 2025. FAOSTAT: Forestry production and trade. [Accessed on 23 December 2025]. https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FO. Licence: CC-BY-4.0.

At the country level, the five largest producers of sawnwood are the Canada, China, India, the Russian Federation and the United States (**FIGURE 5A**). Together, these five countries produced just over half (52 percent, or 233 million m^3) of the world's sawnwood in 2024. The United States is the largest producer; production declined by 5 percent since 2020, amounting to 76 million m^3 in 2024. In China production steeply dropped by 28 percent from a record level of 80 million m^3 in 2021 to 57 million m^3 in 2022, and only slightly recovered in 2023 to 2024. Production in Canada, China and the Russian Federation declined by 13 percent, 22 percent and 11 percent and respectively from 2020 to 2024. Production in India remained flat.

Two of the largest sawnwood producers are also the major exporters (Canada and the Russian Federation). The other three main exporters are Finland, Germany and Sweden (**FIGURE 5B**). Together, these five countries exported 72 million m^3 (56 percent of total exports) in 2024. Exports from the Russian Federation decreased by 44 percent from 2020, and in 2022 it became the second largest exporter behind Canada. Canadian and German exports declined by 14 percent and 10 percent respectively since 2020. Exports from Sweden and Finland remained relatively stable over the period.

As well as being the largest producers, China and the United States were also the two main consumers of sawnwood in 2024, consuming 94 million m^3 and 90 million m^3 respectively (**FIGURE 6A**). China's consumption declined by 21 percent, and the United States by 6 percent over the five-year period. The other three main consumers of sawnwood in the world are Germany, India and the Russian Federation.

In 2024, China and the United States imported 29 million m^3 and 24 million m^3 respectively (**FIGURE 6B**). Other major sawnwood importers were Italy, Japan and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Together, these five countries imported 69 million m^3 of sawnwood (equal to 55 percent of all imports) in 2024, and in all these countries, imports accounted for a significant share of sawnwood consumption (31 percent in China, 80 percent in Italy, 34 percent in Japan, 69 percent in the United Kingdom and 27 percent in the United States).

FIGURE 5A
SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION

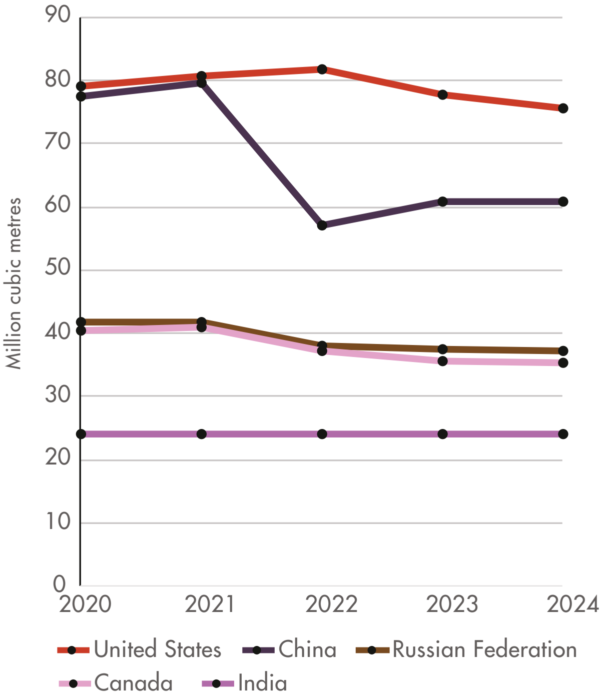


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FIGURE 5B
SAWNWOOD EXPORTS

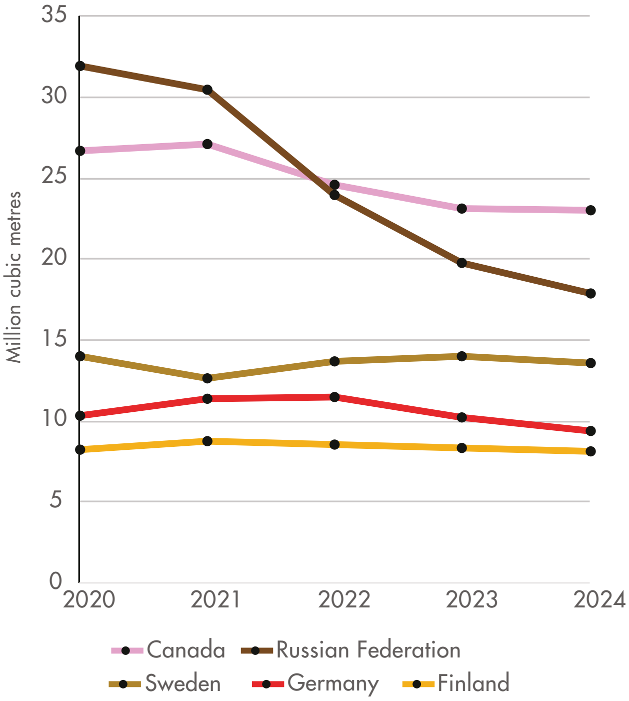

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FIGURE 6A
SAWNWOOD CONSUMPTION

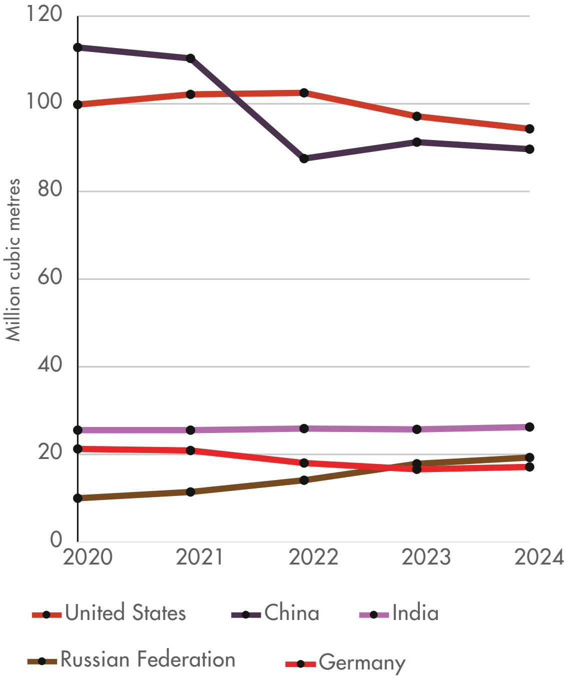

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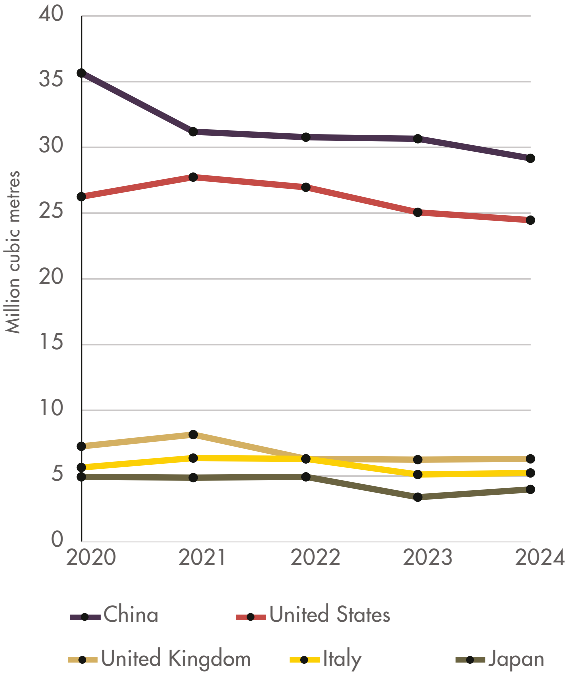
FIGURE 6B
SAWNWOOD IMPORTS



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WOOD-BASED PANELS

The wood-based panels product category consists of plywood (including blockboard and laminated veneer lumber), particle board, oriented strand board (OSB) and fibreboard. Fibreboard is further subdivided in FAO's statistics into hardboard, medium/high density fibreboard (MDF/HDF) and other fibreboard, based on the density and manufacturing process of these panels.

In 2024, global wood-based panel production reached 393 million m^3, a 5 percent increase over the previous year (376 million m^3) and an 8 percent increase over the observed period (**FIGURE 7A**). Wood-based panels was the product category that saw fast growth in production, owing to consistent growth in the Asia-Pacific region.

The Asia-Pacific region accounted for 61 percent of global production in 2024 (241 million m^3), followed by Europe (83 million m^3, or 21 percent), Northern America (44 million m^3, or 11 percent), Latin America and the Caribbean (21 million m^3, or 6 percent) and Africa (3 million m^3, or 1 percent). Production increased in all five regions: in the Asia-Pacific region and Latin America and the Caribbean by 5 percent and 10 percent respectively and by 3 percent in the other three regions.

Global trade in wood-based panels increased from 2021, decreased in the next two years, and in 2024, it increased by 6 percent to 90 million m^3, equal to 23 percent of total production. Two regions – Europe and the Asia-Pacific – dominated international trade in wood-based panels and together accounted for 70 percent of all imports and 82 percent of exports in 2024. In the Asia-Pacific region, exports and imports increased by 29 percent and 15 percent respectively over the five-year period. Europe saw a decrease of 15 percent in exports and 14 percent in imports from 2020 to 2024. In Northern America, wood-based panel imports declined by 6 percent while exports increased by 4 percent from 2020 to 2024. Latin America and the

FIGURE 7A
WOOD-BASED PANEL PRODUCTION

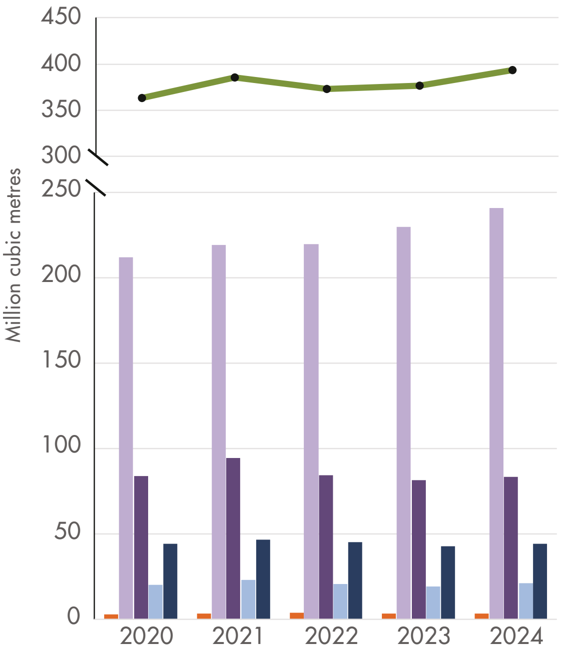

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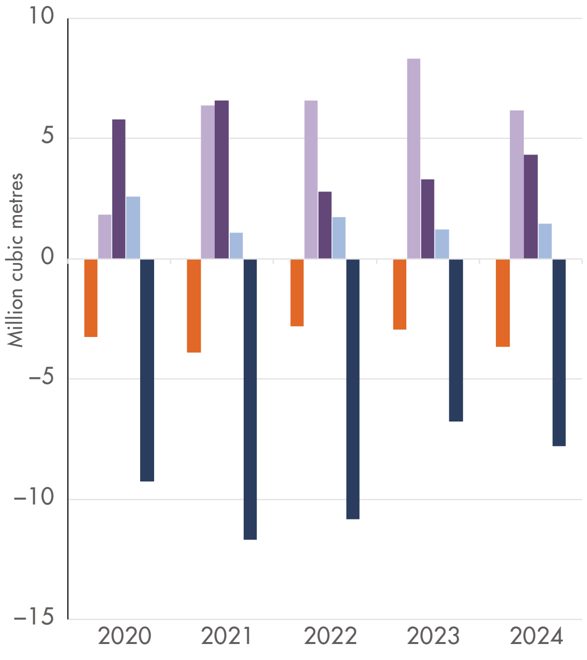
FIGURE 7B
WOOD-BASED PANEL NET TRADE



Source: FAO. 2025. FAOSTAT: Forestry production and trade. [Accessed on 23 December 2025]. https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FO. Licence: CC-BY-4.0.

Caribbean saw an increase of 4 percent in exports, but exports declined by 6 percent over the same period.

Northern America was the main net importer of wood-based panels in 2024 (8 million m³), followed by Africa (4 million m³). The Asia-Pacific region meanwhile exported 6 million m³ of wood-based panels to the rest of the world as the largest net exporter (**FIGURE 7B**). Net exports from Europe and Latin America were 5 million m³ combined.

The five largest producers of wood-based panels (Brazil, China, India, the Russian Federation and the United States) accounted for 65 percent (257 million m³) of global production in 2024 (**FIGURE 8A**). China alone accounted for 45 percent of global production in 2024. After somewhat stable production until 2022, production in China increased in 2023 and 2024 due to expanded particle board and OSB production. Another notable trend was the 40 percent increase in production in India, from 13 million m³ in 2020 to 18 million m³ in 2024. In 2024, India surpassed the Russian Federation to become the third-largest producer. Production in Brazil and the Russian Federation increased by 10 percent and 8 percent respectively, and the United States remained quite stable over the period.

The five largest exporters (Canada, China, Germany, Indonesia and Thailand) exported a combined 40 million m³ in 2024 (equal to 40 percent of global exports) (**FIGURE 8B**). China's exports jumped from 11 million m³ to 15 million m³ over the five years. In Thailand and Canada, exports grew by 31 percent and 4 percent respectively from 2020. Germany saw 7 percent decrease over the period 2020 to 2024. In 2022, Indonesia overtook Brazil and the Russian Federation and remained the fifth-largest exporter, recording 8 percent growth over the five years.

The five top consumers of wood-based panels are the same as the five largest producers, suggesting that the products are mostly consumed domestically. The trends in consumption are like those in production (**FIGURE 9A**). Brazil became the fifth-largest consumer by overtaking Germany, Poland and Türkiye in 2024 – its consumption increased from 9 million m³ in 2020 to 11 million m³ in 2024.

The United States was the top importer in 2024 (with imports equal to 32 percent of consumption), followed by Germany, the United Kingdom, Japan and the Republic of Korea (**FIGURE 9B**). Together,

FIGURE 8A
WOOD-BASED PANEL PRODUCTION

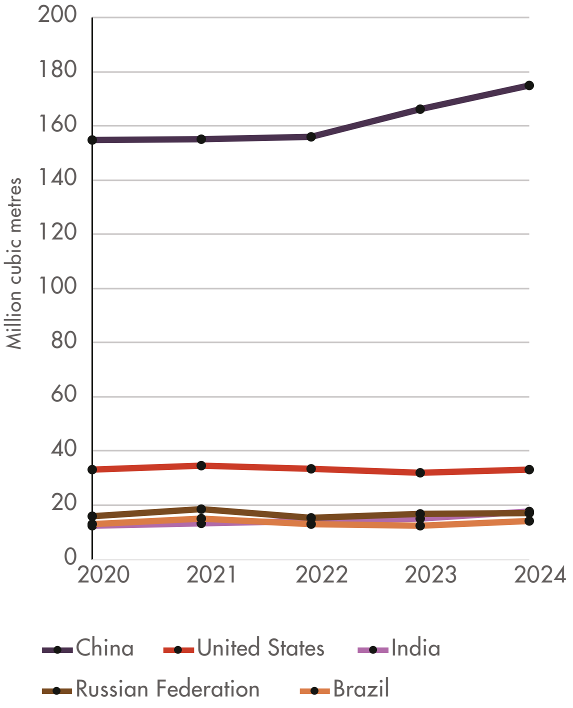


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FIGURE 8B
WOOD-BASED PANEL EXPORTS

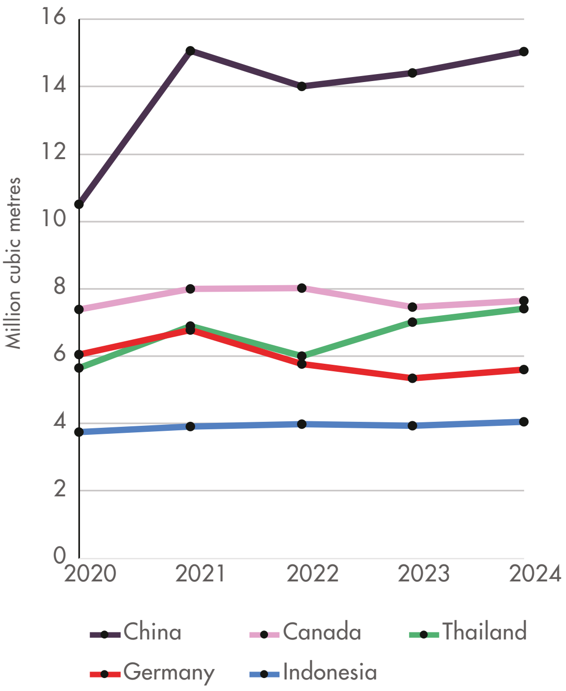

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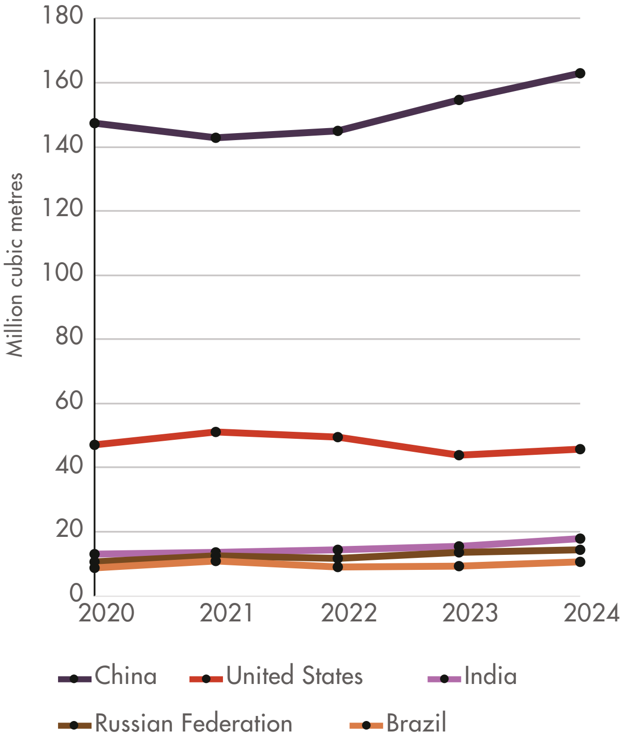
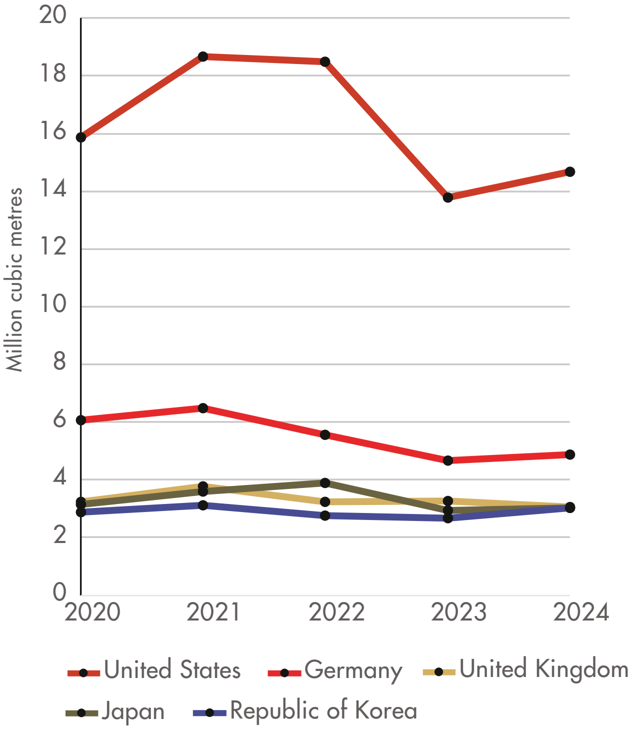
FIGURE 9A
WOOD-BASED PANEL CONSUMPTION



Source: FAO. 2025. FAOSTAT: Forestry production and trade. [Accessed on 23 December 2025]. https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FO. Licence: CC-BY-4.0.

FIGURE 9B
WOOD-BASED PANEL IMPORTS



Source: FAO. 2025. FAOSTAT: Forestry production and trade. [Accessed on 23 December 2025]. https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FO. Licence: CC-BY-4.0.

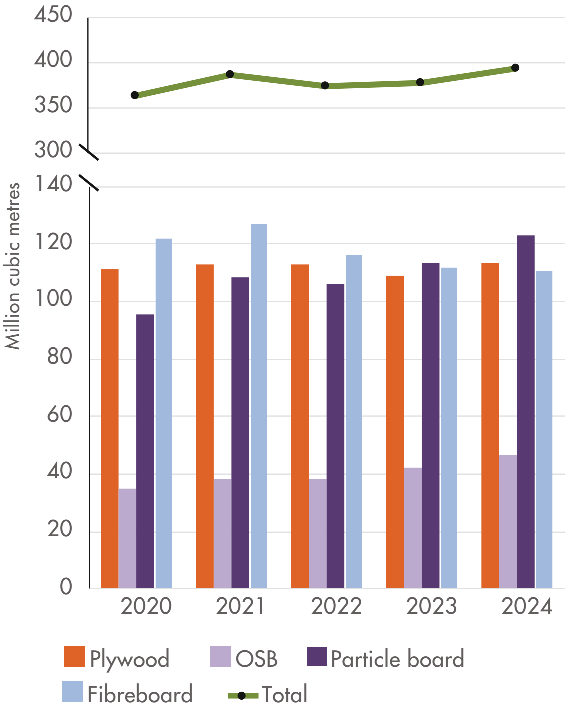
these five countries imported 29 million m³ (or 32 percent of all global imports) in 2024. Imports have decreased in all these countries since 2020, except the Republic of Korea, which surpassed Italy to become the fifth-largest importer in 2024.

Figures 10A and 10B show recent trends in global production of wood-based panels by product category. Plywood, particle board and fibreboard each account for about 30 percent, followed by OSB. Over the five-year period, the share of plywood and fibreboard reduced from 64 percent to 57 percent while the share of particle board and OSB increased by five percentage points to 43 percent. Declining fibreboard production and expanding particle board and OSB production in China highly influence these structural changes in the wood-based panel industry at the global level.

There are regional differences in the composition of various wood-based panel products. Reconstituted panels (OSB, particle board and fibreboard) dominate other product categories in Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean and Northern America while plywood (including blockboard) remains the largest wood-based panel product in the Asia-Pacific region (mainly in China). In Africa, plywood accounts for about 40 percent of total production.

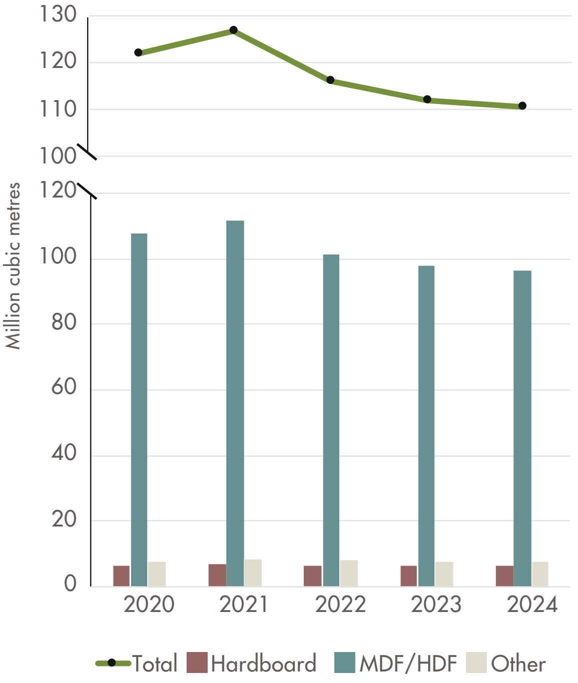
Among panels, OSB and particle board had the fastest growth in production, increasing by 33 percent and 29 percent respectively over the period from 2020 to 2024. Global production of fibreboard reached its peak in 2021 (127 million m³) and declined each of following three years, falling to 111 million m³ in 2024 (**FIGURE 10B**), the lowest level since 2013. Production of MDF/HDF, which accounted for 87 percent of all fibreboard production in 2024, decreased by 10 percent from 2020 to 2024. Other types of fibreboard remained quite stable over the period.

FIGURE 10A
WOOD-BASED PANEL PRODUCTION



Source: FAO. 2025. FAOSTAT: Forestry production and trade. [Accessed on 23 December 2025]. https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FO. Licence: CC-BY-4.0.

FIGURE 10B
FIBREBOARD PRODUCTION



Source: FAO. 2025. FAOSTAT: Forestry production and trade. [Accessed on 23 December 2025]. https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FO. Licence: CC-BY-4.0.

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FIBRE FURNISH

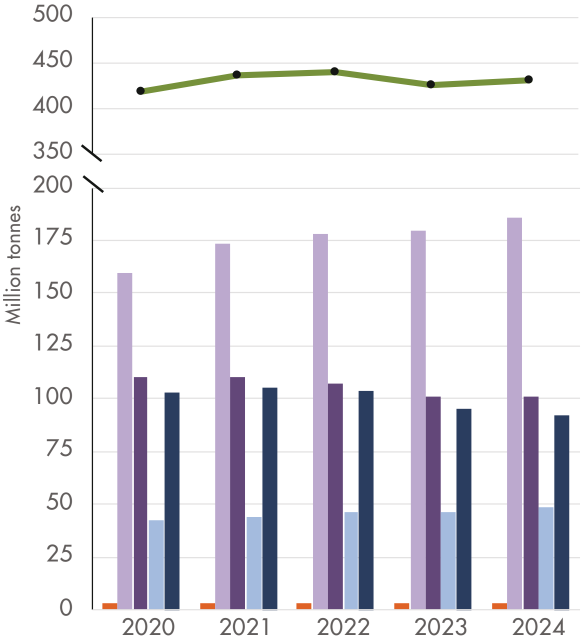
In FAO's forest product statistics, the fibre used to manufacture paper and paperboard is referred to as "fibre furnish". This includes recovered paper (wastepaper), other fibre pulp and the wood pulp used to make paper. The latter includes mechanical, semi-chemical and chemical wood pulp, but not dissolving pulp (which is used for other purposes). Chemical wood pulp is further subdivided in statistics into bleached or unbleached and sulphite or sulphate wood pulp, and various combinations of these different products are presented as product groups in FAOSTAT.

Global production of fibre furnish in 2024 amounted to 431 million tonnes (**FIGURE 11A**), a 1 percent increase from the previous year. It was above the level of 2020 by 3 percent (419 million tonnes).

The regional distribution of production in 2024 was as follows: Asia-Pacific – 186 million tonnes (43 percent); Europe – 101 million tonnes (24 percent); Northern America – 91 million tonnes (21 percent); Latin America and the Caribbean – 49 million tonnes (11 percent); and Africa – 3 million tonnes (1 percent). Production in both Europe and Northern America decreased by 8 percent and 10 percent respectively over the period from 2020 to 2024 due to continuous reductions in wood pulp mill production capacities and the declining rate of recovered paper collection in these regions. Production in Africa remained roughly the same over the period. In contrast, production in the Asia-Pacific region and Latin America and the Caribbean has grown consistently over the period. Production in these two regions combined grew by 16 percent from 2020 to 2024 as new pulp mills came into operation in both regions as well as an increase in collection of recovered paper in Asia in recent years.

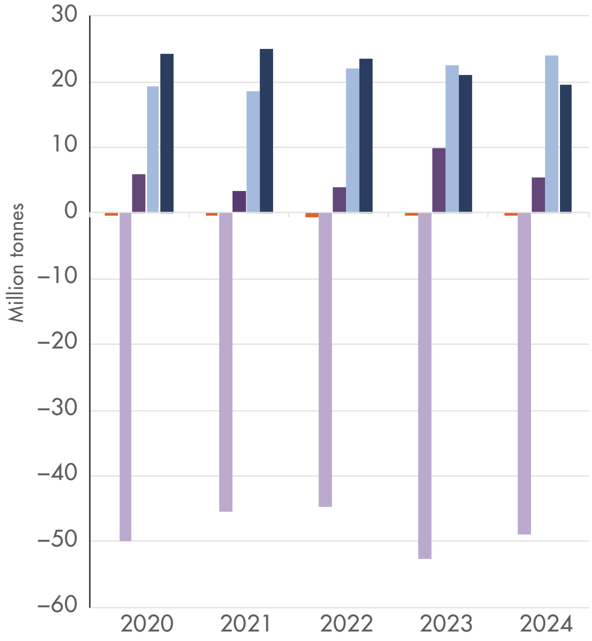
About one-quarter of fibre furnish production was traded in international markets in 2024, and annual trade remained stable over the period (around 110 million tonnes). Net trade fluctuated over the period (**FIGURE 11B**). The Asia-Pacific region and Africa are net importing regions, and net imports of fibre furnish fluctuated over the five years (around 48 million tonnes per year). Net imports in the

FIGURE 11A
FIBRE FURNISH PRODUCTION



Source: FAO. 2025. FAOSTAT: Forestry production and trade. [Accessed on 23 December 2025]. https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FO. Licence: CC-BY-4.0.

FIGURE 11B
FIBRE FURNISH NET TRADE



Source: FAO. 2025. FAOSTAT: Forestry production and trade. [Accessed on 23 December 2025]. https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FO. Licence: CC-BY-4.0.

Asia-Pacific region accounted for 21 percent of consumption in 2024. Latin America and the Caribbean was the main net exporter, totalling 24 million tonnes in 2024, followed by Northern America at 19 million tonnes and Europe at 5 million tonnes. Net exports increased by 24 percent over the period (from 19 million tonnes to 24 million tonnes from 2020 to 2024) in Latin America and the Caribbean. In contrast, Northern America and Europe saw a decline of 20 percent and 10 percent over the same period.

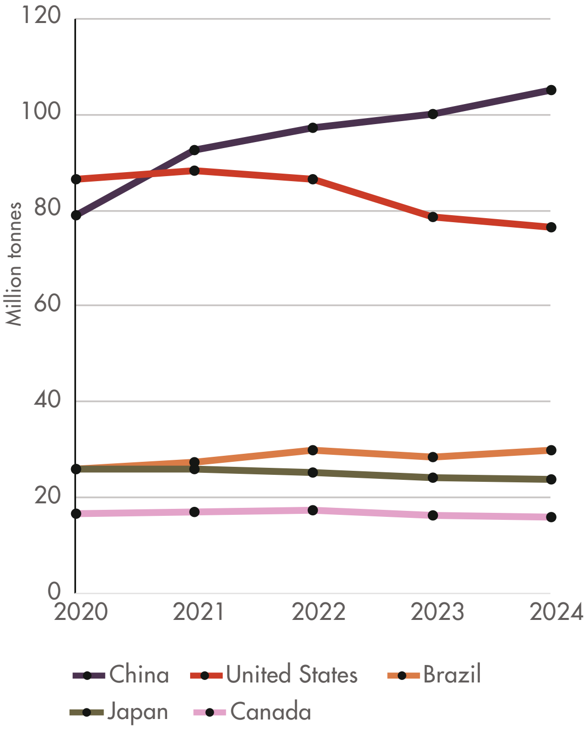
The main producers of fibre furnish are Brazil, Canada, China, Japan and the United States (**FIGURE 12A**). Together, these countries produced 251 million tonnes of fibre furnish in 2024 (58 percent of the global total). As **FIGURE 12A** shows, production declined over the period in Canada, Japan and the United States. This was because of stagnating or declining paper production and consumption in these countries, which is now a common trend in many countries due to an increasing use of electronic media. Fibre furnish production has been consistently increasing in China and Brazil, which became the first and third largest producers by increasing production by 33 percent and 15 percent respectively from 2020 to 2024.

Three of the main producers of fibre furnish are also the main exporters (Brazil, the United States and Canada respectively), with Indonesia in fourth and Chile in fifth place (**FIGURE 12B**). Brazil overtook the United States and Chile surpassed Finland in 2024. These five countries exported 56 million tonnes (51 percent of the global total) in 2024. Exports increased by 19 percent over the observed period in Brazil, by 12 percent in Chile, remained roughly the same in Indonesia and declined in the United States and Canada. For Brazil and Chile, these trends are driven by each country's competitiveness in wood pulp manufacturing. However, because a large part of fibre furnish consists of recovered paper (53 percent), the need to dispose of recovered paper can also be an important driver of growth in places like the United States.

The five main consumers of fibre furnish are China, Germany, India, Japan and the United States, which altogether consumed 262 million tonnes (61 percent of the global total) of fibre furnish in 2024 (**FIGURE 13A**). Consumption in China increased by 18 percent in five years to 2024 (from 113 to 132 million tonnes). At the same time, consumption in India grew from 20 million tonnes in 2020 to 22 million tonnes in 2024. Consumption in Germany, Japan and the United States declined from 2020 to 2024.

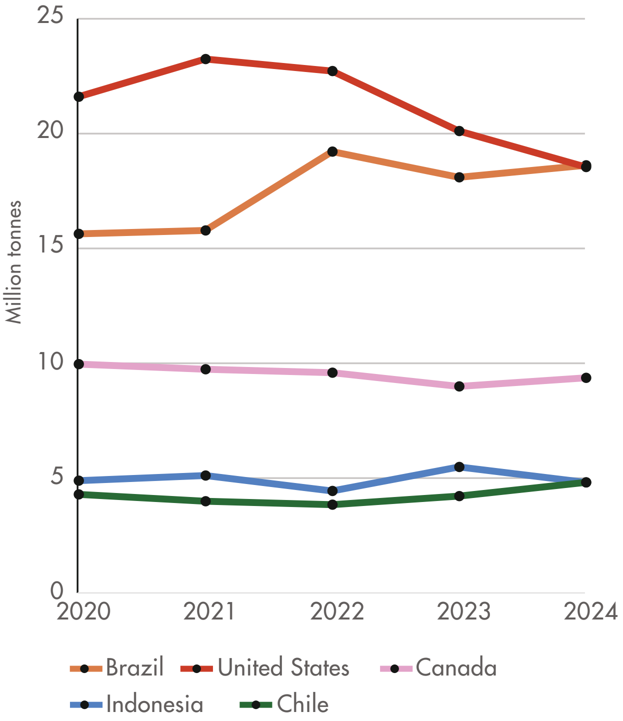
Four of the largest consumers of fibre furnish are also the largest importers (China, India, Germany and the United States). The Kingdom of the Netherlands is

FIGURE 12A
FIBRE FURNISH PRODUCTION



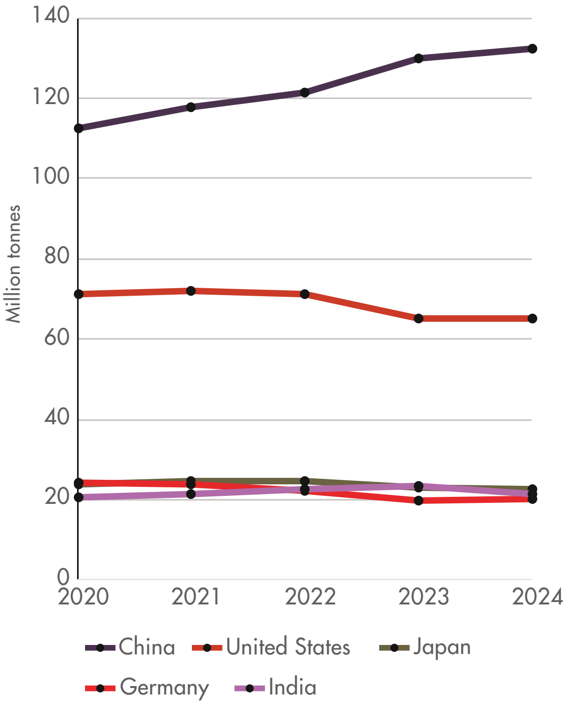
Source: FAO. 2025. FAOSTAT: Forestry production and trade. [Accessed on 23 December 2025]. https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FO. Licence: CC-BY-4.0.

FIGURE 12B
FIBRE FURNISH EXPORTS



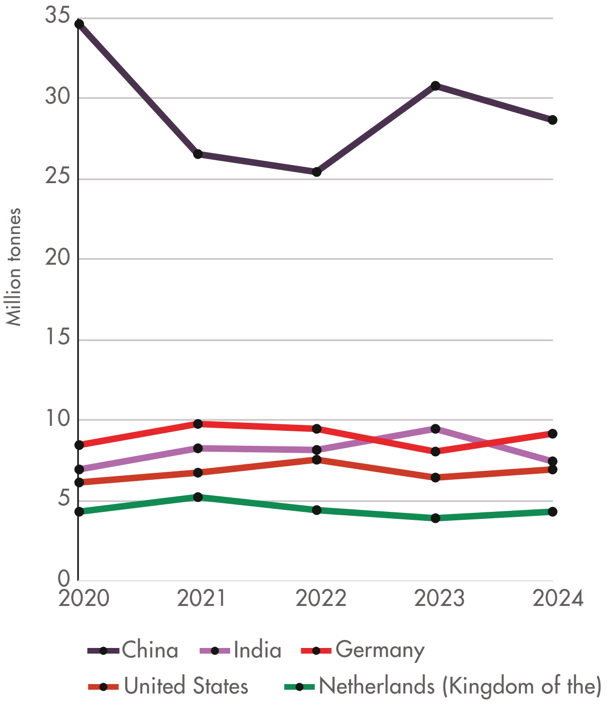
Source: FAO. 2025. FAOSTAT: Forestry production and trade. [Accessed on 23 December 2025]. https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FO. Licence: CC-BY-4.0.

FIGURE 13A
FIBRE FURNISH CONSUMPTION



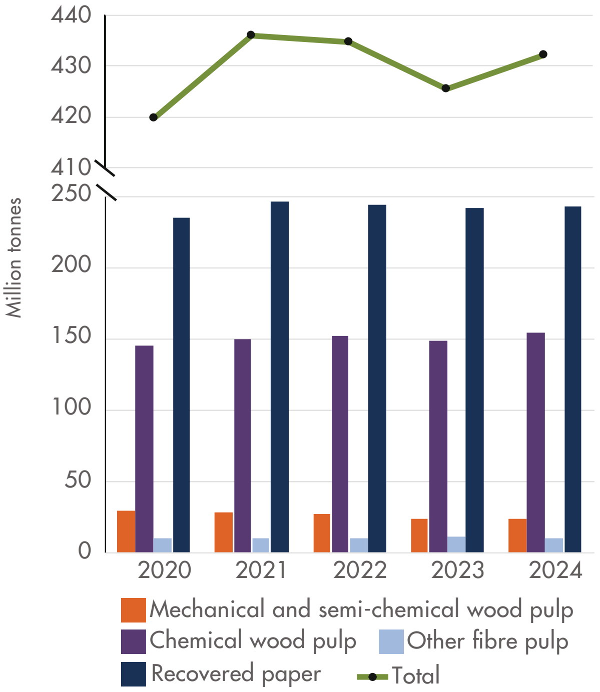
Source: FAO. 2025. FAOSTAT: Forestry production and trade. [Accessed on 23 December 2025]. https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FO. Licence: CC-BY-4.0.

FIGURE 13B
FIBRE FURNISH IMPORTS



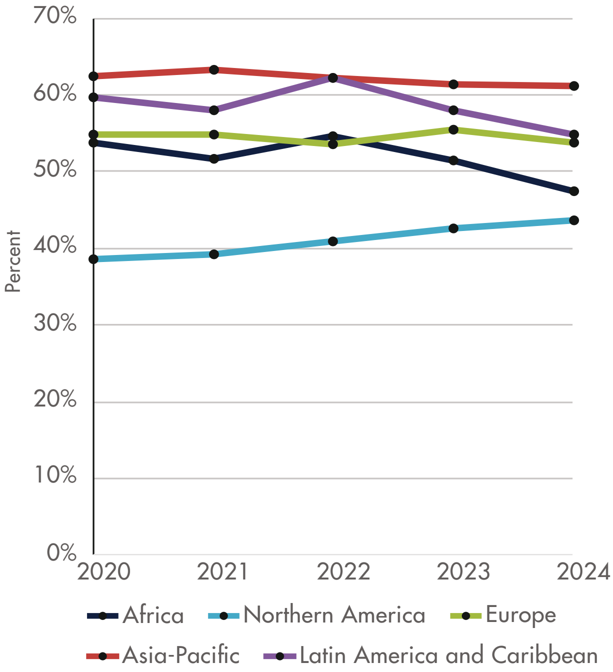
Source: FAO. 2025. FAOSTAT: Forestry production and trade. [Accessed on 23 December 2025]. https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FO. Licence: CC-BY-4.0.

FIGURE 14A
FIBRE FURNISH CONSUMPTION



Source: FAO. 2025. FAOSTAT: Forestry production and trade. [Accessed on 23 December 2025]. https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FO. Licence: CC-BY-4.0.

FIGURE 14B
RECOVERED PAPER UNTILIZATION RATE



Source: FAO. 2025. FAOSTAT: Forestry production and trade. [Accessed on 23 December 2025]. https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FO. Licence: CC-BY-4.0.

another top importer (**FIGURE 13B**). Imports to these five countries amounted to 57 million tonnes (51 percent of the global total) in 2024. Comparing the two figures, it becomes evident that consumption in several of these countries is highly dependent on imports, which account for 22 percent to 45 percent of consumption in China, Germany and India. Over the observed period, imports grew in India (7 percent), Germany (9 percent), the United States (14 percent), while in China it declined by 17 percent and in the Kingdom of the Netherlands it remained roughly the same.

FIGURE 14A shows the trends in the composition of fibre furnish consumption between the main products included in this product group. It shows that recovered paper and chemical wood pulp are the two main products used to manufacture paper, accounting for 56 percent and 36 percent of all fibre furnish consumption respectively in 2024. Mechanical and semi-chemical wood pulp is the next most important (6 percent), followed by other fibre pulp (2 percent).

The trends in consumption also show that recovered paper accounts for more than half of all fibre used to make paper. In 2024, recovered paper consumption amounted to 243 million tonnes (56 percent of the total), compared with 234 million tonnes (56 percent of the total) in 2020. Consumption of chemical pulp has increased in absolute terms and that of other fibre pulp has remained stable. In contrast, consumption of mechanical and semi-chemical wood pulp declined from 29 million tonnes (7 percent of total) in 2020 to 24 million tonnes in 2024 (6 percent of total).

FIGURE 14B shows the share of recovered paper in the consumption of total fibre furnish (the utilization rate) in each of the main regions. Differences in the levels of utilization and trends reflect the geographical and socioeconomic situations in each region, as well as other factors such as recycling and waste disposal policies and availability of pulpwood. For example, the Asia-Pacific region has a high utilization rate (partly met by a large amount of recovered paper imports) owing to the high demand and intense competition for wood fibre there. Conversely, in Northern America, where the availability of wood fibre is relatively high, recovered paper utilization is much lower (and a lot of recovered paper is exported to the Asia-Pacific region). Europe lies somewhere in between, with both a relatively high availability of wood fibre and numerous policies promoting recycling that encourage the use of recovered paper.

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PAPER AND PAPERBOARD

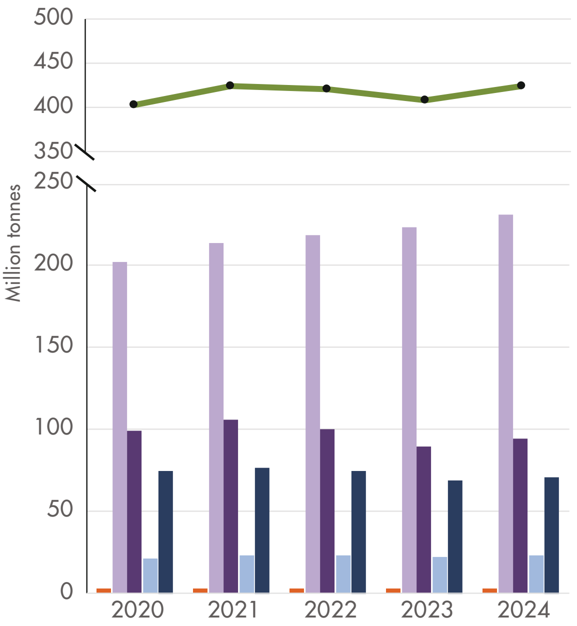
The paper and paperboard product group comprises graphic papers (newsprint, printing and writing paper) and other paper and paperboard. The latter is further subdivided into packaging paper and paperboard, household and sanitary paper, and other paper and paperboard not elsewhere specified.

After reaching a record level of 423 million tonnes in 2021 followed by a decline in the next two years, paper and paperboard production increased by 4 percent and returned to the record level in 2024 (**FIGURE 15A**). Over the period 2020 to 2024, paperboard production increased from 402 million tonnes to 423 million tonnes (**FIGURE 15A**).

In the Asia-Pacific region and Northern America production increased by 3 percent, and in Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean by 5 percent in 2024, while Africa remained unchanged. In 2024, the regional distribution of production was as follows: Asia-Pacific – 231 million tonnes (55 percent); Europe – 94 million tonnes (22 percent); Northern America – 71 million tonnes (17 percent); Latin America and the Caribbean – 24 million tonnes (5 percent); and Africa – 3 million tonnes (1 percent).

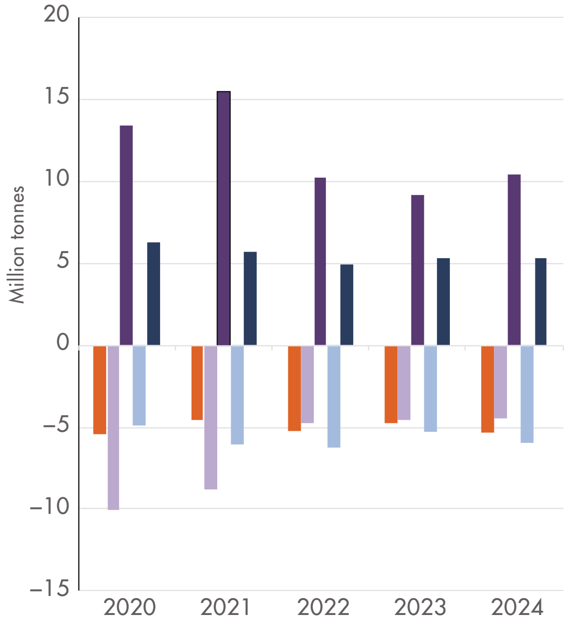
With respect to international trade, about one-quarter of production is exported (roughly the same proportion of fibre furnish that is exported). Global trade remained quite stable at around 114 million tonnes from 2020 to 2022, dropped by 9 percent to 104 million tonnes in 2023 and increased by 7 percent to 112 million tonnes in 2024.

FIGURE 15A
PAPER AND PAPERBOARD PRODUCTION



Source: FAO. 2025. FAOSTAT: Forestry production and trade. [Accessed on 23 December 2025]. https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FO. Licence: CC-BY-4.0.

FIGURE 15B
PAPER AND PAPERBOARD NET TRADE



Source: FAO. 2025. FAOSTAT: Forestry production and trade. [Accessed on 23 December 2025]. https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FO. Licence: CC-BY-4.0.

FIGURE 15B shows a decrease in net trade among the regions in 2022 and 2023 followed by an increase in 2024. Europe and Northern America are net exporting regions, with net exports of 10 million tonnes and 5 million tonnes respectively in 2024. The Asia-Pacific region, Latin America and the Caribbean and Africa are all net importers, with net imports of 4 to 6 million tonnes each in 2024.

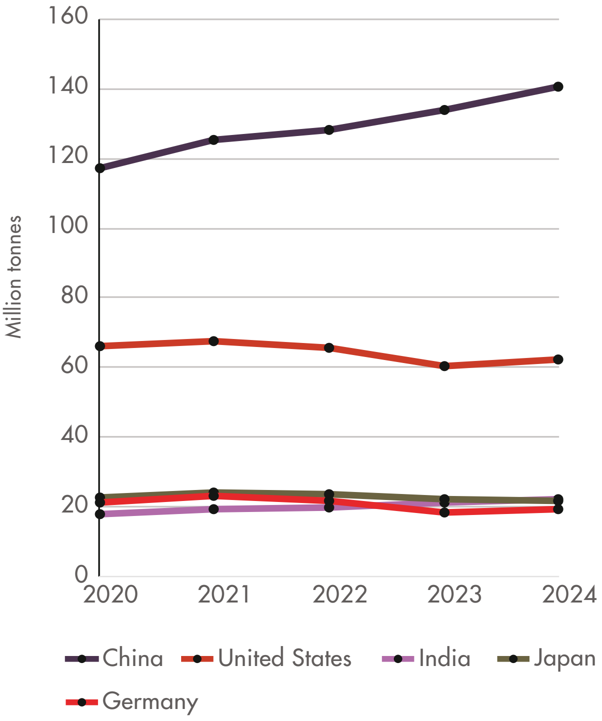
The two largest paper and paperboard producers in 2024 were China (140 million tonnes) and the United States (62 million tonnes) (**FIGURE 16A**). Their combined production accounted for 48 percent of global production. The other three largest producers were India (22 million tonnes), Japan (22 million tonnes) and Germany (19 million tonnes), which accounted for another 15 percent of global production. Among the top five producers, China and India were the only countries that increased production significantly (20 percent and 24 percent respectively) over the observed period. Japan, the United States and Germany saw a decline of 4 percent to 10 percent.

Exports from the five largest paper and paperboard exporters ranged between 6 million tonnes and 12 million tonnes (**FIGURE 16B**). These five countries – China, Finland, Germany, Sweden and the United States – exported 47 million tonnes (42 percent of global exports) in 2024. **FIGURE 16B** also shows that exports have been in decline for all countries except China, which increased exports by 63 percent from 2020 to 2024, and the United States, where exports did not change. Over the period, export decline in Germany and Sweden ranged from 9 percent to 11 percent, while in Finland exports contracted by 19 percent.

Trends in paper and paperboard consumption were similar to the trends in production (**FIGURE 17A**). Consumption in China increased by 14 percent, from 125 million tonnes in 2020 to 142 million tonnes in 2024. Consumption in India grew by 32 percent, from 18 million tonnes in 2020 to 24 million tonnes in 2024. In contrast, consumption declined 5 percent to 12 percent in Japan, the United States and Germany. Total consumption in these five countries amounted to 263 million tonnes in 2024 (i.e. 62 percent of global consumption).

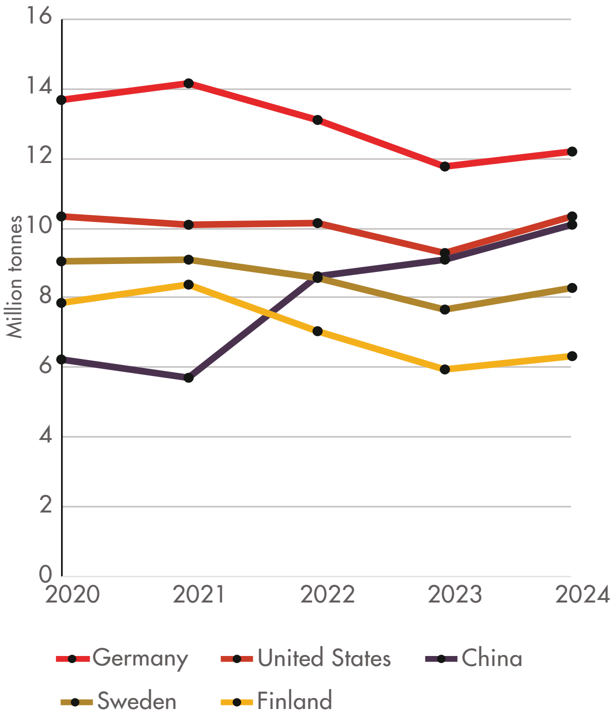
The five largest importers – China, Germany, Italy, Poland and the United States – imported 39 million tonnes of paper and paperboard in 2024, 6 percent

FIGURE 16A
PAPER AND PAPERBOARD PRODUCTION



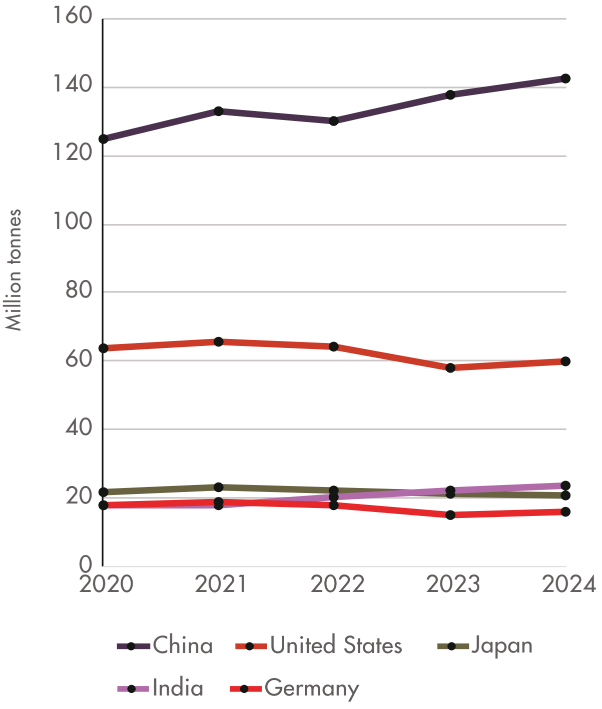
Source: FAO. 2025. FAOSTAT: Forestry production and trade. [Accessed on 23 December 2025]. https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FO. Licence: CC-BY-4.0.

FIGURE 16B
PAPER AND PAPERBOARD EXPORTS



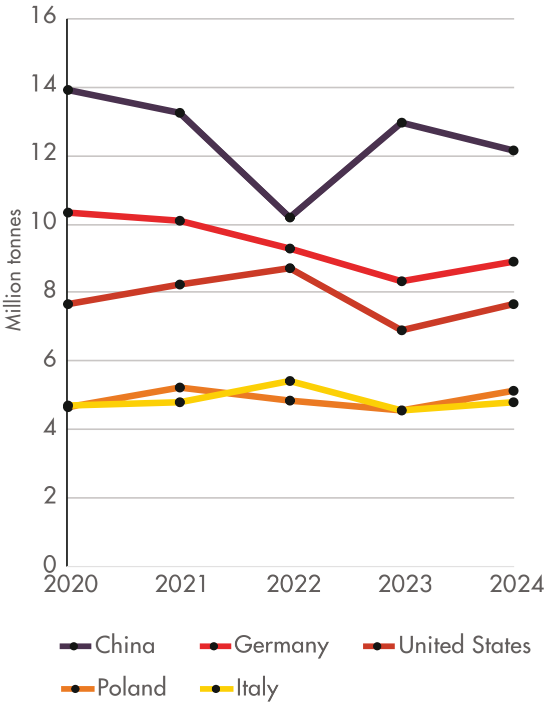
Source: FAO. 2025. FAOSTAT: Forestry production and trade. [Accessed on 23 December 2025]. https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FO. Licence: CC-BY-4.0.

FIGURE 17A
PAPER AND PAPERBOARD CONSUMPTION



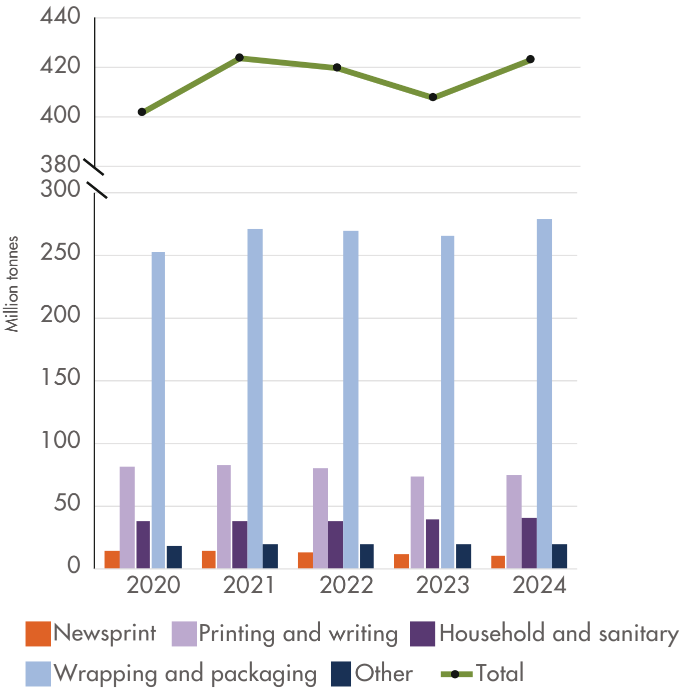
Source: FAO. 2025. FAOSTAT: Forestry production and trade. [Accessed on 23 December 2025]. https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FO. Licence: CC-BY-4.0.

FIGURE 17B
PAPER AND PAPERBOARD IMPORTS



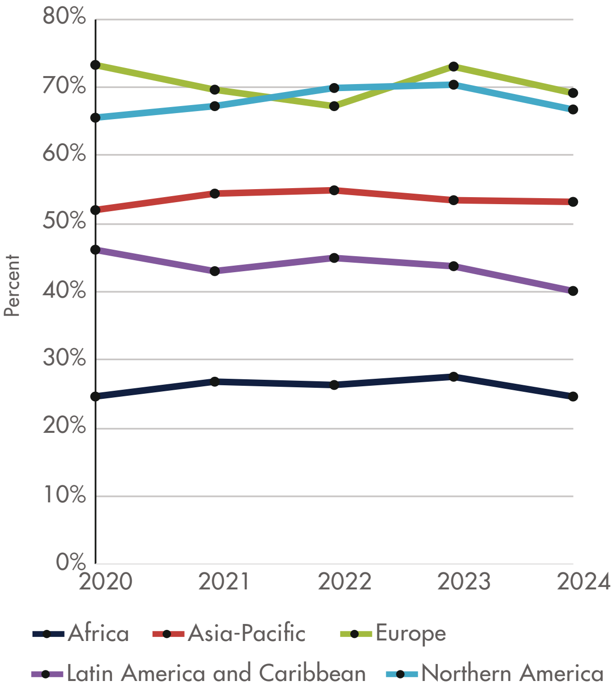
Source: FAO. 2025. FAOSTAT: Forestry production and trade. [Accessed on 23 December 2025]. https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FO. Licence: CC-BY-4.0.

FIGURE 18A
PAPER AND PAPERBOARD PRODUCTION



Source: FAO. 2025. FAOSTAT: Forestry production and trade. [Accessed on 23 December 2025]. https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FO. Licence: CC-BY-4.0.

FIGURE 18B
RECOVERED PAPER RECOVERY RATE



Source: FAO. 2025. FAOSTAT: Forestry production and trade. [Accessed on 23 December 2025]. https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FO. Licence: CC-BY-4.0.

less than in 2020 (41 million tonnes). China's annual imports fluctuated widely between 10 and 14 million tonnes. A decline in imports was seen in Germany (14 percent), while the United States and Italy did not change over the period (**FIGURE 17B**). Poland recorded a 10 percent growth over the period; it became fourth-largest importer in 2023 (surpassing Italy). The other notable feature of international trade in paper and paperboard is that imports are distributed much more evenly across different countries, with these top five importers accounting for only 35 percent of global imports in 2024.

FIGURE 18A shows the distribution of paper and paperboard production among the five different product types of this group. Wrapping and packaging paper accounted for over half (278 million tonnes, or 64 percent of the total) of all production in 2024. Printing and writing paper was the second largest (74 million tonnes or 18 percent of the total), followed by household and sanitary paper (9 percent), other paper and paperboard (5 percent), and newsprint (2 percent). The two main trends are the gradual decline of graphic papers (newsprint and printing and writing papers) and growth in other paper and paperboard grades. Production of graphic papers fell by 10 percent from 94 million tonnes in 2020 to 85 million tonnes in 2024. Wrapping and packaging paper production increased by 11 percent (from 251 million tonnes to 278 million tonnes) over the period. Household and sanitary paper production also increased by 6 percent to 40 million tonnes. Production of other paper grades increased by 8 percent to 20 million tonnes over the period. Production of household and sanitary, wrapping and packaging and other paper and paperboard reached a record level of 338 million tonnes in 2024.

FIGURE 18B shows the amount of paper consumption collected for reuse in the pulp and paper industry (i.e. the recovery rate). At the global level, this remained roughly the same at 58 percent over the observed period. In the three main regions that consume paper and paperboard (and use recovered paper), the recovery rates were high and remained stable over the period. In 2024, Europe and Northern America had the highest recovery rate (69 percent and 67 percent, respectively), followed by the Asia- Pacific region (53 percent).

Some of the factors that explain the differences in recovery rates are the same as noted previously (for the utilization rate), but one other important factor is the “hidden” trade in wrapping and packaging paper. This occurs where manufactured goods are packed in paperboard and traded across borders (and therefore the movement of the paperboard is not recorded). This partly explains the relatively low recovery rate in the Asia-Pacific region, where packaging of goods for export is counted as paperboard consumption; this packaging paper is then recovered and counts as fibre furnish production in other regions such as Europe and Northern America.

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WOOD FUEL, CHARCOAL AND PELLETS

Wood fuel is roundwood that is used as fuel for cooking, heating or power production and it includes roundwood used to make charcoal and pellets. It includes wood harvested from main stems, branches and other parts of trees (where these will be used for fuel) and wood chips to be used for fuel that are made directly (i.e. in the forest) from roundwood. However, it does not include all types of wood used for energy (e.g. wood residues from the forest processing industry, black liquor or recovered post-consumer wood). It is subdivided into wood fuel from coniferous and non-coniferous species. Statistics for charcoal production and trade are also presented as a separate dataset in FAOSTAT. Data series for wood pellets, briquettes and other agglomerates appear in FAOSTAT from 2012 onwards.

Global wood fuel removals amounted to 1.95 billion m^3 in 2024 (**FIGURE 19A**), roughly unchanged from 2020. At the regional level there are some differences in trends. For example, wood fuel removals decreased in the Asia-Pacific region (by 3 percent), but increased in Northern America (5 percent), Africa (4 percent), Latin America and the Caribbean (4 percent) and Europe (2 percent) over the period 2020 to 2024.

Africa was the largest wood fuel-producing region in 2024, accounting for 38 percent (742 million m^3) of global removals. The Asia-Pacific region ranked second, with a 36 percent share (693 million m^3), followed by Latin America and the Caribbean (14 percent), Europe (9 percent) and Northern America (3 percent).

About 59 million tonnes of wood charcoal were produced in 2024, with an increase of 10 percent over the observed period (**FIGURE 19B**). In 2024, Africa accounted for 65 percent of global charcoal production (with an increase in production from 35 million tonnes in 2020 to 39 million tonnes in 2024). Production in Latin America and the Caribbean increased from 9 million tonnes in 2020 to 10 million tonnes in 2022 but dropped by 1 million tonnes in 2023 and remained unchanged in 2024. In the Asia-Pacific region production grew from 9 million tonnes to 10 million tonnes over the period. Charcoal production was relatively low and remained mostly unchanged in the other two regions.

The reason for different production growth in Africa and Latin America is because the main charcoal users vary in these two regions. In Africa, charcoal is mainly used by urban households for cooking, so consumption trends change only gradually. In Latin

FIGURE 19A
WOOD FUEL REMOVALS

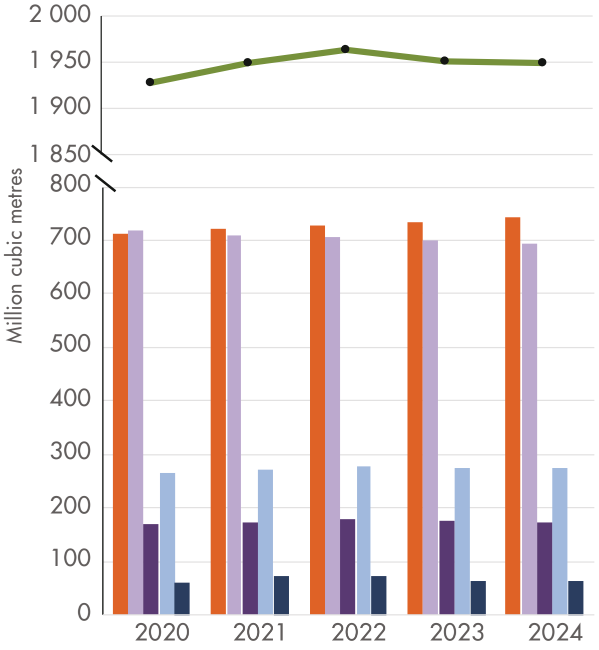

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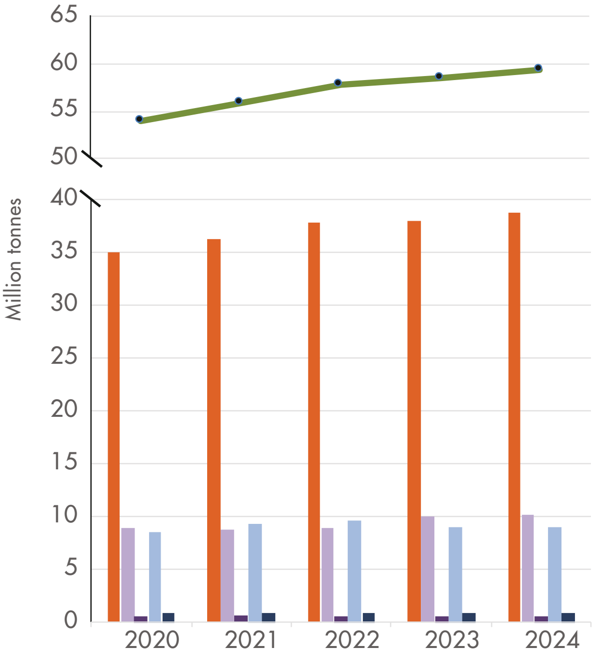
FIGURE 19B
WOOD CHARCOAL PRODUCTION



Source: FAO. 2025. FAOSTAT: Forestry production and trade. [Accessed on 23 December 2025]. https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FO. Licence: CC-BY-4.0.

America and the Caribbean, the steel industry in Brazil is the main charcoal consumer, so trends in production are closely linked to more volatile economic trends.

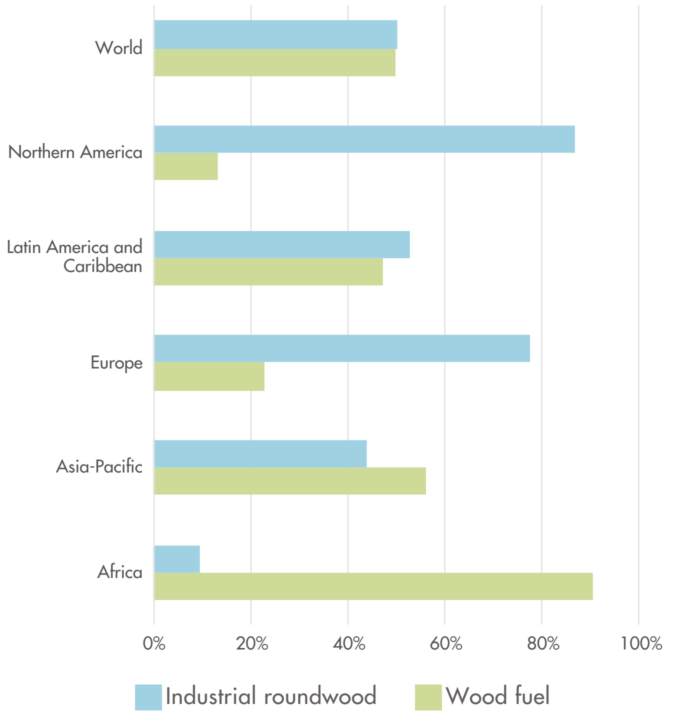
FIGURE 20 shows the estimated proportion of all roundwood that was used as wood fuel in 2024 (in FAO statistics, roundwood is simply divided into industrial roundwood and wood fuel). At the global level, wood fuel removals accounted for half (50 percent) of all roundwood produced in 2024. This proportion remained stable over the observed period.

Wood fuel production is by far the most significant in Africa, where it accounted for 90 percent of roundwood removals in 2024. It is also relatively important in the Asia-Pacific region, where it accounted for 56 percent of roundwood removals. Wood fuel use in Latin America and the Caribbean was close to the global average at 47 percent of all roundwood production, whereas in Europe and Northern America it accounted for only 23 percent and 13 percent of all roundwood production respectively. These proportions remained relatively unchanged in most of the regions except Latin America and the Caribbean, where the share of wood fuel decreased from 51 percent in 2020 to 47 percent in 2024. This can be explained by the increased use of roundwood (pulpwood) in the rapidly expanding wood pulp industry in the region in recent years.

In contrast to the trends for wood fuel and charcoal, production and trade in wood pellets has grown noticeably (**FIGURE 21A**). Pellet production increased from 43 million tonnes in 2020 to 48 million tonnes in 2024. However, after uninterrupted growth in the last decades until 2022, global production stabilized from 2023 to 2024. Nearly all production remains concentrated in Europe and Northern America. However, the share of production in the Asia-Pacific region has been constantly increasing (from 14 percent in 2020 to 22 percent in 2024). In 2024, the regional distribution of production was as follows: Europe – 23 million tonnes (47 percent); Northern America – 13 million tonnes (28 percent); Asia-Pacific – 11 million tonnes (22 percent); and Latin America and the Caribbean and Africa – 1 million tonnes combined (3 percent).

With respect to international trade, two-thirds of production (67 percent) was exported in 2024. Exports increased from 29 million tonnes in 2020 to 32 million tonnes in 2024. Net trade among the regions stabilized since 2022. Northern America was a net exporting region, with net exports of 13 million tonnes in 2024 (**FIGURE 21B**).

FIGURE 20
PERCENTAGE OF INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD AND WOOD FUEL IN TOTAL ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS (2024)



Source: FAO. 2025. FAOSTAT: Forestry production and trade. [Accessed on 23 December 2025]. https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FO. Licence: CC-BY-4.0.

Europe and the Asia-Pacific region registered net imports of 9.5 million tonnes and 2 million tonnes respectively in 2024. Net exports from Latin America and the Caribbean remained below 1 million tonnes from 2020 to 2024.

The five largest pellets producers in 2024 were the United States (10 million tonnes), Viet Nam (6 million tonnes), Germany (3.7 million tonnes), Canada (3.5 million tonnes) and Latvia (2.1 million tonnes). Latvia overtook France in 2024. Together, production of the top five countries accounted for 52 percent of global production.

The four largest pellet producers (Canada, Latvia, the United States and Viet Nam) are also the largest exporters, joining Estonia. Together, these five countries exported 22 million tonnes (69 percent of global exports) in 2024. Exports in the Russian Federation, formerly the fourth largest exporter (in 2022), halved from 1.8 million tonnes in 2022 to 0.9 million tonnes in 2023 and further declined to 0.6 million tonnes in 2024.

Germany is the only top producer that is fourth among the largest consumers. Other countries that ranked among the top five consumers of wood pellets in 2024 were the United Kingdom (first), Japan (second), the Republic of Korea (third) and France (fifth). Total consumption in these five countries amounted to 28 million tonnes in 2024, or 60 percent of global consumption. Consumption increased in all five major consumers with the strongest growth recorded in Japan (200 percent) followed by France (62 percent), the Republic of Korea (47 percent), Germany (31 percent) and the United Kingdom (3 percent) over the period from 2020 to 2024.

The five largest importers (the United Kingdom, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Denmark and Italy) imported 24 million tonnes of wood pellets – an increase of 30 percent from 2020. Together, these five countries accounted for 75 percent of global imports in 2024. Imports in the United Kingdom increased from 9.1 million tonnes in 2020 to 9.3 million tonnes in 2024. In Denmark imports dropped by 5 percent (from 2.6 million tonnes in 2020 to 2.5 million tonnes in 2024), in Japan they increased by 215 percent (from 2.0 million tonnes in 2020 to 6.4 million tonnes in 2024), and in the Republic of Korea imports grew from 3.0 million tonnes in 2020 to 4.0 million tonnes in 2024. Italy, with imports of 1.8 million tonnes, overtook the Kingdom of the Netherlands as the fifth largest importer in 2024.

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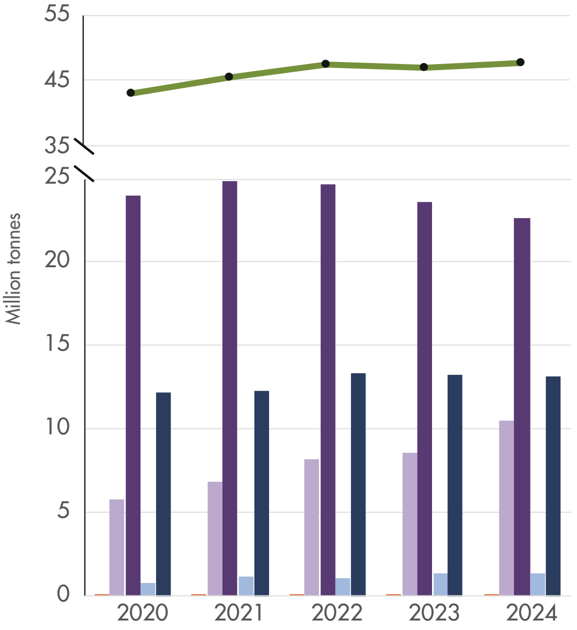
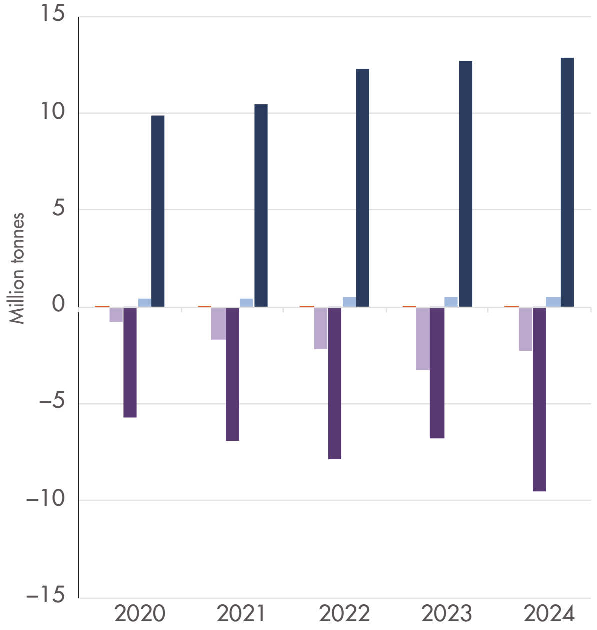
FIGURE 21A
WOOD PELLET PRODUCTION



Source: FAO. 2025. FAOSTAT: Forestry production and trade. [Accessed on 23 December 2025]. https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FO. Licence: CC-BY-4.0.

FIGURE 21B
WOOD PELLET NET TRADE



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WOOD AND PAPER PRODUCTS EXPORT AND IMPORT VALUE

International trade in wood and paper products includes trade in primary products (e.g. roundwood, wood charcoal, wood chips, paper and paperboard), secondary processed wood products (e.g. wooden furniture and prefabricated buildings) and secondary processed paper products, which are articles ready for use (e.g. packaging cartons, boxes, household and sanitary paper). Data series for primary wood and paper products are available in FAOSTAT from 1961 while data for secondary processed wood and paper products start from 2000.

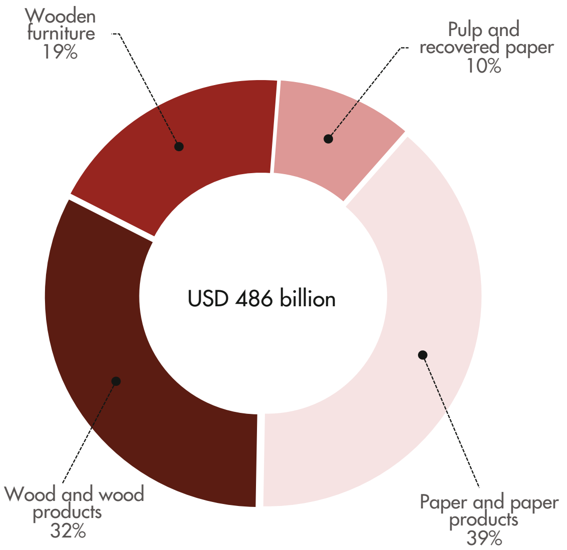
The monetary value of global exports of wood and paper products was USD 486 billion in 2024. Paper and paper products accounted for the largest share of trade (39 percent), followed closely by wood and wood products excluding furniture (32 percent). Wooden furniture alone made up 19 percent of the total global trade in wood and paper products (**FIGURE 22A**).

After two years of growth (increasing by 26 percent to USD 523 billion in 2021 and increasing by 5 percent to USD 548 in 2022), the nominal value of global wood and paper products exports fell by 13 percent in 2023 to USD 480 billion. It saw only a marginal increase of 1.4 percent in 2024 (**FIGURE 22B**).

Paper and paper products were the largest contributor to global trade for all years except 2021 when trade in wood and wood products peaked. Paper and paper products reached their highest value in 2022 at USD 209 billion or 38 percent of total trade. Trade in wood and wood products grew from USD 141 billion to almost USD 200 billion from 2020 to 2021 and then contracted to reach just slightly above 2020 levels by 2024. Pulp and recovered paper showed modest upward momentum across the period, growing from USD 35 billion to around USD 50 billion. Trade in wooden furniture remained relatively stable (**FIGURE 22B**).

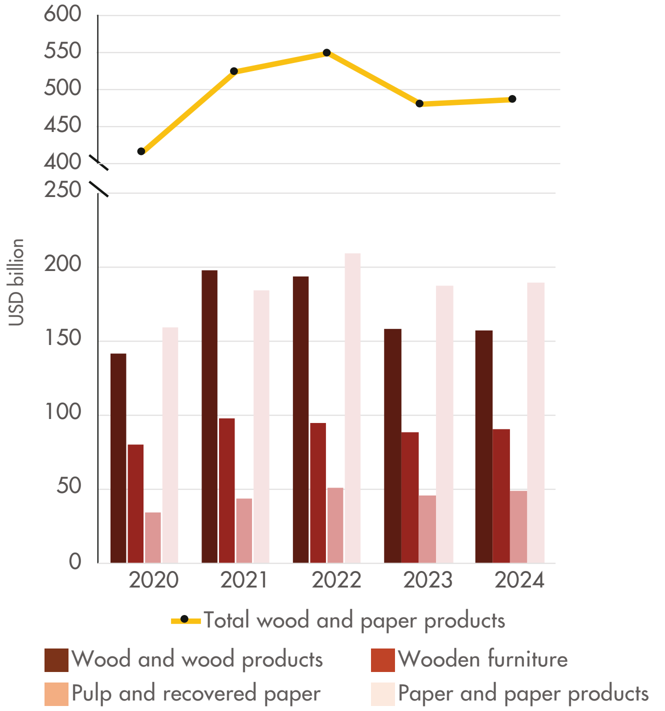
Europe remained the largest exporter and importer of wood and paper products during the time period, expanding in 2021 and 2022, and then returning in 2024 to levels just above what was observed in 2020. Africa had the lowest trade rates during the time period. Northern America's imports grew from USD 74 billion in 2020

FIGURE 22A
WOOD AND PAPER PRODUCTS EXPORTS BY MAIN PRODUCT GROUP (2024)



Source: FAO. 2025. FAOSTAT: Forestry production and trade. [Accessed on 23 December 2025]. https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FO. Licence: CC-BY-4.0.

FIGURE 22B
WOOD AND PAPER PRODUCTS EXPORTS



Source: FAO. 2025. FAOSTAT: Forestry production and trade. [Accessed on 23 December 2025]. https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FO. Licence: CC-BY-4.0.

to USD 109 billion in 2022, before dropping to USD 85 billion in 2024. Latin America and the Caribbean remained relatively stable over the period (Figures 23A and 23B).

In terms of wood and paper products net trade, defined as the nominal value of exports minus that of imports, China led global net exports with a surplus of USD 18 billion, followed closely by Brazil and Canada, each with net exports of USD 16 billion in wood and paper products in 2024 (**FIGURE 24**). Other significant net exporters included Poland, Sweden and Viet Nam (each USD 12 billion). In 2024, both Brazil and China outranked Canada, which was the top net exporter in 2023.

The United States, with a trade deficit of USD 36 billion, was the largest net importer of wood and paper products in 2024 by nearly double that of the next largest importer, the United Kingdom (USD 18 billion). Japan and France also had substantial trade deficits at USD 12 billion and USD 8 billion respectively, followed by Mexico with net imports of USD 6 billion (**FIGURE 24**).

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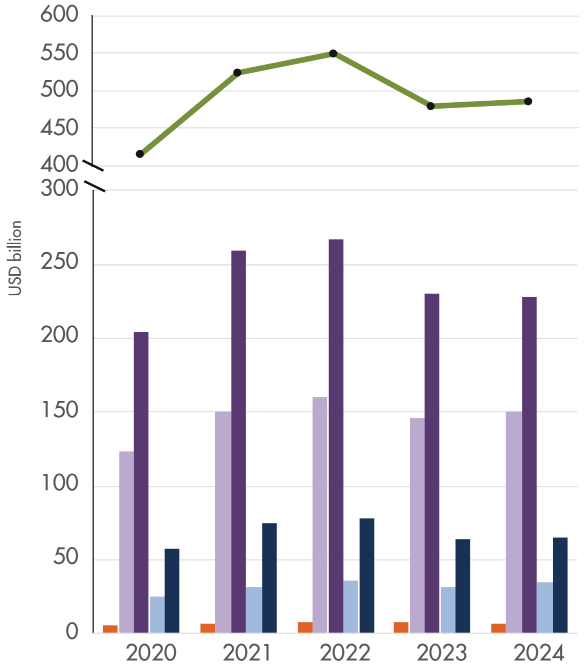
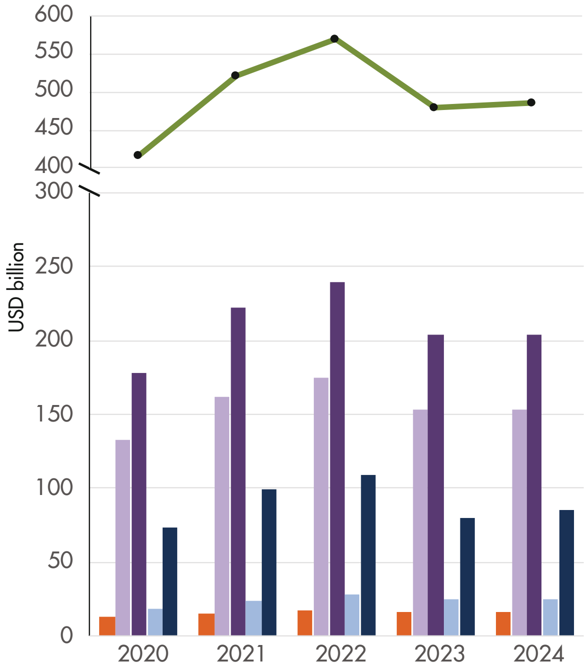
FIGURE 23A
WOOD AND PAPER PRODUCTS EXPORTS BY REGION



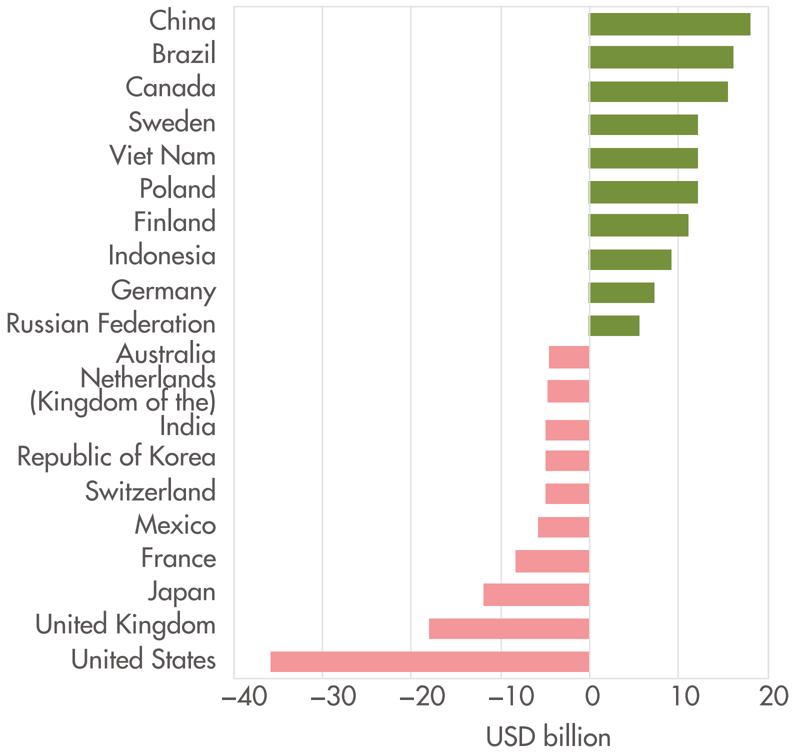
Source: FAO. 2025. FAOSTAT: Forestry production and trade. [Accessed on 23 December 2025]. https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FO. Licence: CC-BY-4.0.

FIGURE 23B
WOOD AND PAPER PRODUCTS IMPORTS BY REGION



Source: FAO. 2025. FAOSTAT: Forestry production and trade. [Accessed on 23 December 2025]. https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FO. Licence: CC-BY-4.0.

FIGURE 24
NET TRADE IN WOOD AND PAPER PRODUCTS, TOP COUNTRIES (2024)



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NON-WOOD FOREST PRODUCTS EXPORT AND IMPORT VALUE

International trade in non-wood forest products (NWFPs) is extensive and partially documented in international data collection systems. Unlike previous chapters, which are based solely on data published in FAOSTAT – Forestry production and trade, this chapter compiles information from multiple sources, mainly the United Nations Comtrade database, FAOSTAT – Trade and national statistics.

Data are available for NWFPs represented by international trade codes[1] in the Harmonized System nomenclature 2022 edition. These products include primary and secondary (processed) NWFPs such as bamboo and rattan; natural cork; maple syrup and sugar; latexes (natural rubber); gums, resins and lac; wattle and quebracho tanning extract; wood turpentine; and Christmas trees and branches. They also include edible or medicinal NWFPs such as forest mushrooms, forest nuts, carobs (locust beans) and *Prunus africana* bark. While data are available for several other important NWFPs such as natural honey, beeswax, edible insects, game meat, ginseng roots, licorice and cinnamon, these products have been excluded from analysis because the extent to which they derive from forests versus agricultural production systems or other land uses is unknown.

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Global exports of analysed NWFPs was valued at USD 25 billion in 2024. Latexes (natural rubber and others) accounted for the majority of trade (62 percent, USD 15.7 billion), followed by bamboo and rattan products (14 percent, USD 3.6 billion) (**FIGURE 25**). Natural cork products stand third (8 percent, USD 2.1 billion), followed by forest nuts (5 percent, USD 1.3 billion); mushrooms and truffles (4 percent, USD 0.9 billion); gums, resins and lac (3 percent, USD 0.7 billion); and maple syrup and sugar (2 percent, USD 0.6 billion). The remaining 2 percent of total export value (USD 0.5 billion) is comprised of a variety of other NWFPs, including bark of African cherry (*Prunus africana*), locust beans (carobs), wood turpentine, and wattle and quebracho tanning extract.

After declining from 2022, the first year of available comparable data, to 2023, global NWFP exports grew back from USD 22 billion to USD 25 billion in 2024, driven mainly by a rebound in exports from the Asia-Pacific region (**FIGURE 26A**). Overall, the Asia-Pacific region dominates global trade in analysed NWFPs (**FIGURES 26A** and **26B**), accounting for 63 percent of global exports in three years from 2022 to 2024 (USD 47 billion) and roughly half (49 percent) of global imports (USD 41 billion). Europe is the second largest exporting and importing region for these NWFPs, accounting for approximately 19 percent of global exports and an average of 31 percent of total imports between 2022 and 2024. Africa is a net exporter of analysed NWFPs and Northern America is a net importer. Only some NWFPs have available global trade data and there is likely underreporting in official statistics as well as strong reliance on domestic or informal markets.

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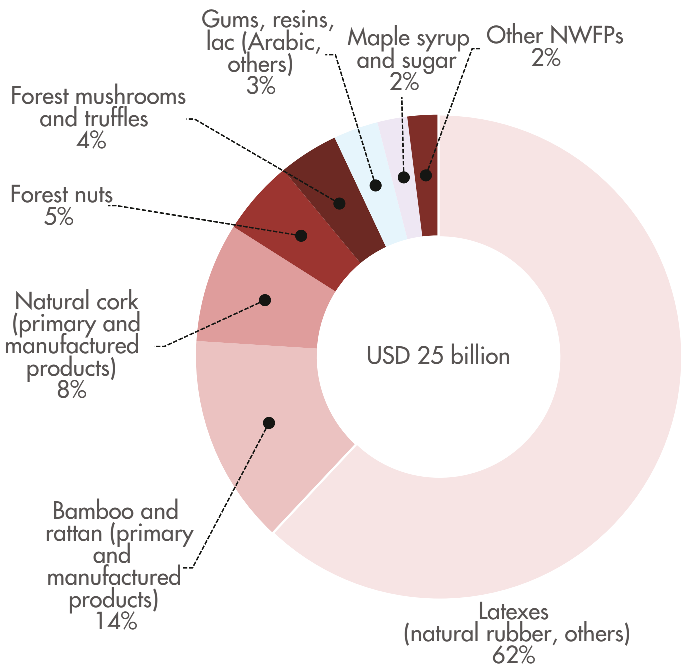
[1] 060420* (part), 070952, 070953, 070954, 070955, 070956, 071234, 080121, 080122, 080241, 080242, 080270, 080291, 080292, 120799* (part), 121160, 121292, 130120, 130190, 140110, 140120, 170220, 200591, 320110, 320120, 380510, 380590, 400110, 400121, 400122, 400129, 400130, 440210, 440921, 441210, 441873, 441891, 441911, 441912, 441919, 442191, 460121, 460122, 460192, 460193, 460211, 460212, 450110, 450190, 450200, 450310, 450390, 450410, 450490, 940152, 940153, 940382, 940383.

FIGURE 25
NON-WOOD FOREST PRODUCTS EXPORTS BY PRODUCT GROUP (2024)



FAO. 2025. FAOSTAT: Trade: Crops and livestock products. [Accessed on 23 December 2025]. https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/TCL. Licence: CC-BY-4.0; and UN Comtrade. 2025. United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics Database. [Accessed on 23 December 2025]. https://comtradeplus.un.org

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FIGURE 26A
NON-WOOD FOREST PRODUCTS EXPORTS

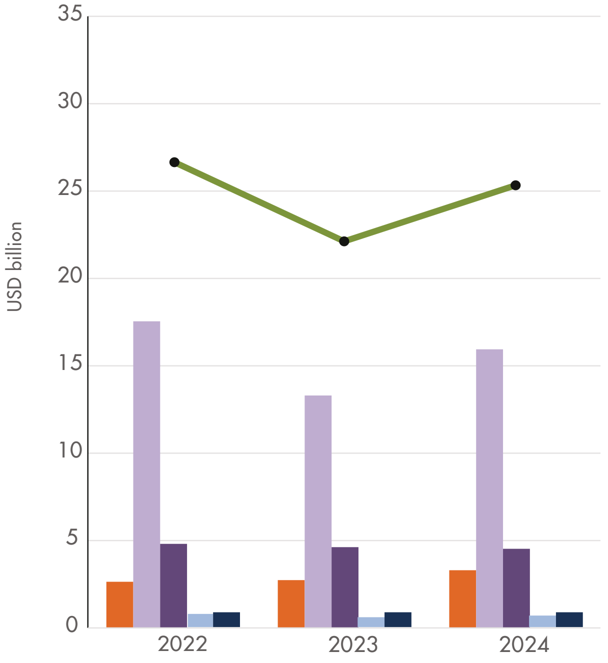
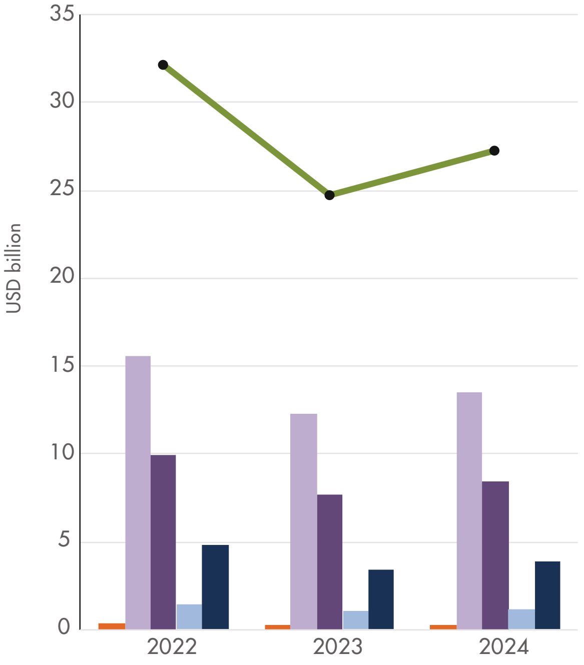


FIGURE 26B
NON-WOOD FOREST PRODUCTS IMPORTS



Sources: FAO. 2025. FAOSTAT: Trade: Crops and livestock products. [Accessed on 23 December 2025]. https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/TCL. Licence: CC-BY-4.0;
and UN Comtrade. 2025. United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics Database. [Accessed on 23 December 2025]. https://comtradeplus.un.org

Sources: FAO. 2025. FAOSTAT: Trade: Crops and livestock products. [Accessed on 23 December 2025]. https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/TCL. Licence: CC-BY-4.0;
and UN Comtrade. 2025. United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics Database. [Accessed on 23 December 2025]. https://comtradeplus.un.org

DEVELOPMENT OF FAO'S FOREST PRODUCT STATISTICS

This final section describes highlights from 2025 in dissemination of FAO's forest product statistics, capacity-building efforts, and improvements in the collection and dissemination of statistics.

ENHANCING COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION OF FOREST PRODUCT STATISTICS

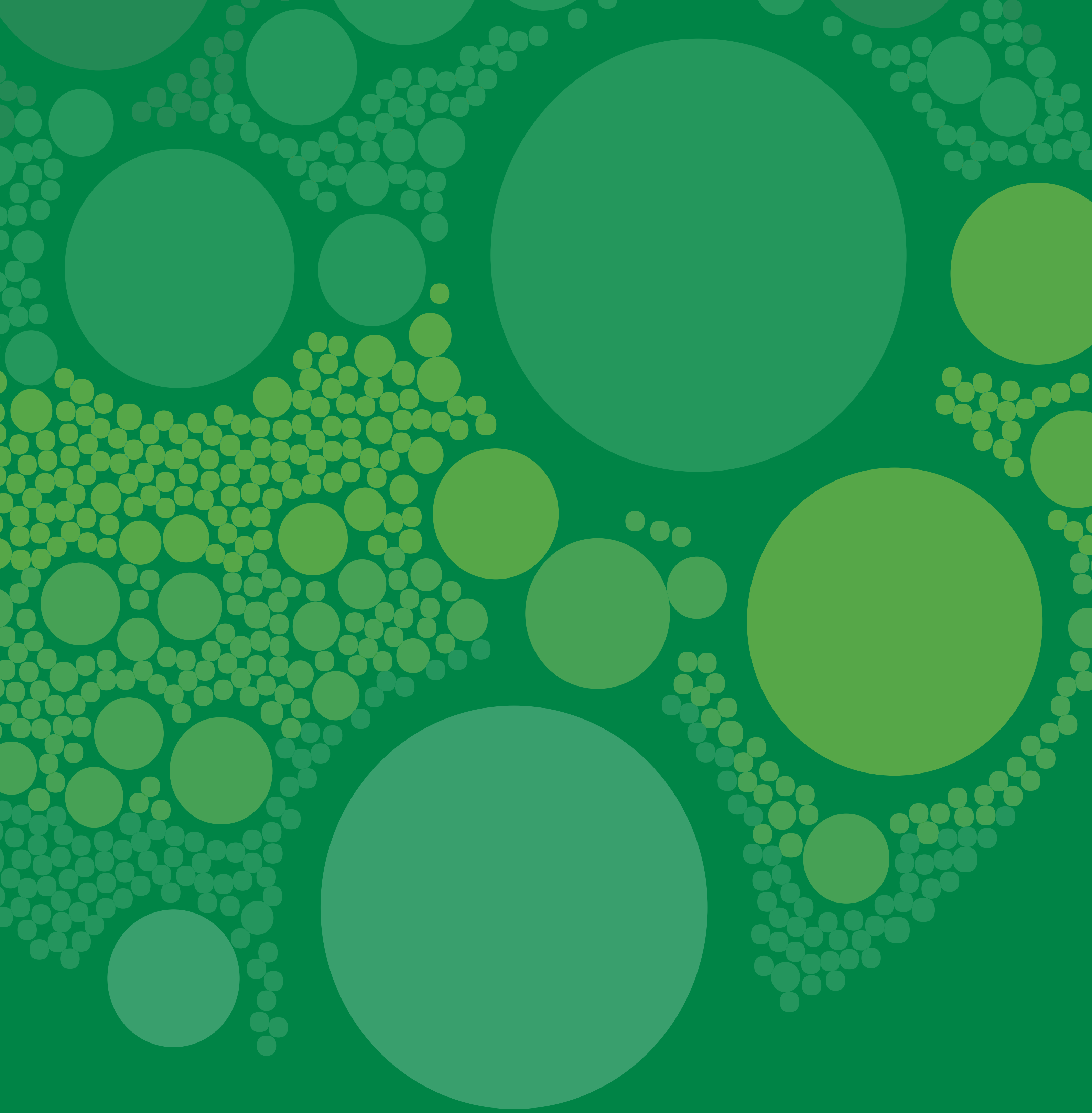
- Summary sections based on data from FAOSTAT – Forestry production and trade were included in FAO's flagship publication World Food and Agriculture – Statistical yearbook 2025 and Country Profile Tool – Statistics of agriculture.
- Improvements were introduced in the FAOSTAT – Forestry database:
  - Data series from the annual Pulp and paper capacities survey publications back to 2020 were made available in the new downloadable dataset FAOSTAT – Pulp and paper capacities, survey. New data covering the years 2024 to 2026 were unveiled in September.
  - Data were extended back to 2000 in the series for the trade value of secondary processed wood products (further processed sawnwood, wooden wrapping and packaging material, wood products for domestic/decorative use, builder's joinery and carpentry of wood, wooden furniture, prefabricated buildings of wood, and other manufactured wood products) and secondary processed paper products (composite paper and paperboard, special coated paper and pulp products, household and sanitary paper ready for use, packaging cartons and boxes, and other articles of paper and paperboards ready for use).
  - Metadata were updated for FAOSTAT – Forestry production and trade (including FAOSTAT forest product correspondences with Central Product Classification Ver. 3.0 and Harmonized System nomenclature 2022 edition) and FAOSTAT – Pulp and paper capacities, survey datasets.
- A section on the value of international trade in forest products (wood and paper products and NWFPs) was included in Global forest products facts and figures for the very first time.
- New wood fuel removals and charcoal production estimates were produced for 1999 to 2019 based on a systematic country-by-country data search for new observations, a range of covariates identified through an interagency expert working group, and modern statistical modelling. The methodology and new estimates were published in July and improve the understanding of the forest sector; they will likely underlie global models used to forecast future trends. Using this modelling framework, revised estimates have been produced for integrating new data into the FAOSTAT data series on wood fuel and charcoal production in the future.

IMPROVING INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL CLASSIFICATIONS AND STANDARDS

- From 2022 to 2025, FAO contributed to the update of the Standard International Energy Classification (SIEC). The SIEC Version 2.0 was finalized in December and submitted to the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSD) for endorsement in 2026. FAO's proposal to add six new codes for wood products that reflect new developments in the forest sector (e.g. fuel wood, logging residues, wood processing residues, post-consumer wood, pellets and briquettes) was accepted. The SIEC serves as a basis for the internationally comparable collection of energy data.
- FAO, in collaboration with Eurostat, ITTO, and UNECE proposed amendments for forest product codes in the Harmonized System (HS) to the World Customs Organization (WCO) for the HS 2028 edition (HS 2028) in 2022. The proposal was scrutinized by WCO in 2023, 2024 and 2025. The new structure of HS 2028 will be announced by WCO in early 2026 and will come into force in January 2028.

STRENGTHENING NATIONAL STATISTICAL CAPACITIES

- FAO, in collaboration with ITTO and Peru's National Forestry and Wildlife Service (SERFOR), conducted a Workshop on Forest Product Statistics for 13 Latin American countries in Lima, Peru on 24–27 June 2025. The workshop brought together over 40 participants including forest officials, technicians, statisticians and academics of Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).
- FAO participated in the work of the FAO/UNECE Team of Specialists on Forest Products and Wood Energy Statistics. The last meetings took place in Lisbon, Portugal in April 2025 and in Geneva, Switzerland in November 2025.



For more information about FAO's forest product statistics, please contact:

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